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VOL. 1 NO. 59. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 10. 1913. ONE ANNA.

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MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th May	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.	10500
17th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	.0000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya.	700	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	1000

*These vessels will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

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A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamo-shita	4936	4th May..	16th May
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5163	18th May	30th May.
Penang Maru	....	5500	1st June..	13th June
Jinsen Maru	M.Machida	3785	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamo-shita.	4936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christi-ansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug

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T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer Tons Sailing Date. Time Route
LUNGA..2185 Mon. 12th May. 11 a.m. †P.D..C.M
DUMRA.... 1695 Thu. 15th May 9 a.m. ‡ C.M
LHASA ..2181 Fri. 61thMay. * 6 a.m. Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 Tons, on Thursday, 15th May, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 8th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 15th May.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 29th May.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban
†Calls at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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10th May, 1913.
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ANNUAL INCOME....£ 6,519,413

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

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LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

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THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

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Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—

SAVINGS BANK.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

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Paid up Capital £400,000
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Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4	4	0	per 2 tins.
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Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	4	0	do.
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NOTICES.

LOST.

FROM 5, WODEHOUSE ROAD, on Monday night about 10 o'clock a white and tan TIBETAN TERRIER, foxy appearance and bushy tail. Answers to the name of JOU-JOU. Anyone returning the same to the owner at the above address will be rewarded.

WANTED.

FOR SERVICE on the pensionable establishment of the Royal Indian Marine afloat, a competent European Carpenter, pay Rs. 90-10-140. Will rank as a Warrant Officer. Applications stating age and qualifications should be forwarded to the undersigned as early as possible.

E. J. C. HORDERN,
For Director, Royal Indian Marine.
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NOTICE.

WANTED GRADUATES for the tutorial staff of the Native Institution, Ahmedabad. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to

JIVANLAL V. DESAI, B. A.
Bar-at-law,
Ahmedabad.
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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Ganpat Rama Koli has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance purchase, possession, mortgage charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null and void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazindari land or ground bearing New Survey No. 8188 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate at Old Sonapur Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement ninety-four square yards (94 sq. yds.) or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Jeewanbhai Rattonji, on or towards the West by the house secondly hereinafter described on or towards the North by the said Sonapur Lane and on or towards the South by the house of Haji Esmail Hassan and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 3483 and Street No. 66.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazindari land or ground bearing New Survey No. 8189 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Old Sonapur Lane without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirty-eight square yards (38 sq. yds.) or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3484, Street No. 68 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the house of Dhunjibhoy Byramji Cooper, on or towards the North by Old Sonapur Lane, and on or towards the South by the house of Dharma Koli.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1913.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
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WANTED—ENERGETIC GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES (Hindoos preferred), having knowledge of Book-keeping and Commerce, especially seeds and wheat business. Apply Box No. 27 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 113

WANTED.—A Competent M.A., L.L.B., failed Solicitor wants employment as a managing Clerk in an attorney's office. Please write to Box No. 025 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 105

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By our old friend "Jim."

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The old story told by a new method.

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Fireworks Display. The Drums and Fifes of the Sherwood Forester's Military Band.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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RESERVED SEATS Rs. 5 and 3.
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13th. MYRAVANA CHARITHRI.

Lovers of the Ramayan, and of South Indian music are requested to patronise us.

ANJANEYA C. GOVINDSAMY,
112 Proprietor.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FANCY GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th day of May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the National Bank and next to the Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort.

A grand collection of valuable fancy goods for presentation consisting of:—Solid leather suite cases, bags, dressing cases, Gladstone bags, ladies' work boxes, Mother-o'-pearl jewel boxes, watch cases, card trays, steel jewel boxes, perfumery, plated ware, looking glasses, fancy figures, perambulators, baba tricycles, baba motor cars, rocking horses, bird cages, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, 11th May.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Cottage piano by Marcks, Jones' Sewing Machine, bicycle wheeled rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, Grey Arab Horse, etc.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 11th day of May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the bungalow next to the Bombay Educational Society's Press and opposite the Stranger's Home in Love Lane, Mazagon, valuable and substantial teak and blackhood new designed drawing, dining and bed room furniture, such as tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, Chesterfield upholstered chair and ladies' rocking and low chairs, sweet-toned ebonized iron framed cottage piano by Marcks, piano stool, mirror door almirans, tile topped teapoys, single and double cots with spring mattresses and beds, chest of drawers, marble top and plain dressing tables, panel door cupboards, dining table and chairs, side board, dumb waiters, Jones' Sewing Machine, office tables, bentwood chair, bicycle wheeled rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with Grey Arab Horse and harness, etc., etc., the property of G. R. Mayers, Esqr., Superintendent of Police, Bombay, proceeding Home, and another.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th May, 1913. 257

D'LAL & COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT FOFAL WADI LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Lakhmidas Nathu and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Gangadas Mulji under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved with the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of February, 1910, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, with the buildings thereon situate lying, and being at the Fofal Wadi Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and within the Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 337 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 536 and New No. 2598, Old Survey No. 60 and New Survey No. 515, and also Collector's Old No. 61 and New No. 598, Old Survey No. 61 and New Survey No. 575, assessed by the assessor, and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes in Ward C., Ward No. 5283, and Street No. 20-2, and standing in the name of the Mortgagor and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Narotam Hirji, on the West by the property of Hurgowandas Jugjiwandas, on the North by the Second Fofal Wadi Lane, and on the South by the First Fofal Wadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur and Co., Solicitors, at their office, Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 9th May, 1913. 259

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HARD WASTE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the Hope Mills, Delisle Road, Parel, by order of the Hope Mills and on account and risk of Dhanjee Nanjee, the following:—

Reeling hard waste	No. 1	about 25	cwt.
Do.	do. 2	„ 20	„
Oily	do. 3	„ 12	„
Dirty piecer	do.	„ 3	„
Wrapping yarn		„ 1	„

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May, 1913. 254

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2 12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

271

WILSON'S TEA & COFFEE DEPOT. GOOD FOR HOME & GARDEN PARTY.

Wilson's TEA & COFFEE DEPOT. 90-92, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CARTON & CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay.

Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective.

In aid of the Depressed Classes Mission.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH

and Variety Hall, Girgaum.

SPECIALLY SELECTED PROGRAMME

1½ Hour's Show | *Saturday, 10th May* | 1½ Hour's Show.

MACBETH (Grand Shakesperian Tragedy).
DOOMED (Magical). Fully Coloured.
SALAMBO (Princess of Carthage).

A hear trending love Episode of the Roman Era.
RIPPING COMICS.
MISS DELMAR: The McCLEMENTS and the Wonderful ALEXANDROFF.
All in New Forms.

Don't miss them, as their Season is drawing to a close.

Time:—6 to 7-30; 8 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 and 11-45 to 1-15.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Look out for Sunday:—

ZIGOMAR! ZIGOMAR!!
(Complete Series).
Two Shows at 6 and 10 at Double Rates.

INTERNATIONAL AMITY.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

The Prime Minister and the representatives at the Court of St. James' of five European countries were the guests of the members of the Foreign Press Association in London at their twenty-fifth anniversary dinner given on April 23 at the Hotel Cecil.

Apart from these principal guests the company was a large and distinguished one.

M. J. Coudurier de Chassaigne (president of the association) was in the chair, and had on his immediate right Princess Lichnowsky, next to whom sat the Prime Minister, while on his left was the Baronne R. d'Erlanger.

MESSAGE TO THE KING.

In proposing the toast of "The King", the Chairman announced that a telegram had been sent to his Majesty. A reply was received.

The toast was pledged with enthusiasm.

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY.

Mr. Asquith, who on rising to reply, was received with loud cheers, said: On behalf of the guests, I esteem it a great privilege to express our lively sense of your gracious hospitality tonight, and the feelings of satisfaction and gratification with which I am sure all of us have associated ourselves in being able to be present on this interesting anniversary in the history of your society. M. Coudurier used some expressions, which I am sure were sincere, expressing his own modesty and his sense of his own inefficiency for the task laid upon him. I should be only too happy if I could express myself in any language as well as M. Coudurier seems to express himself in all languages. I am sure nothing could have been more felicitous than the manner in which he has rendered this toast in its various aspects to us. I will not on this occasion indulge in the customary discourse on the functions of the Press. It is a very tempting theme, and has been made more so by some of the allusions which the chairman has recently made. But the subject has recently been handled with characteristic clearness, insight, and delicacy of touch by my right hon. friend Lord Rosebury in a speech which I hope mistakenly, led the world to assume will be his final contribution to an art in which he has no superior and few rivals. I associate myself with everything that he said upon the general topic.

In common, therefore, I suppose, with most public men, I have opinions of my own upon the subject—(laughter)—which it may not be convenient at this moment to divulge. (Laughter.) For a great many years past the Press—I mean our native Press—has from time to time been telling the world what it thinks about me—(laughter)—but I hope one time to be even with them (laughter.) When the hour arrives—perhaps the time may not be far distant—for me to assume what Mr. Gladstone once described as a position of greater freedom and less responsibility—(laughter)—I may find an opportunity of telling the world, without fear or favour, what I think about the Press. (Laughter.)

A POWER FOR GOOD.

In the meantime I must remember that I am here as a guest, and that our hosts are the representatives of the foreign Press of Europe. If—and here I am in the region of truism—the Press is and always has been a great power for good or for evil, and perhaps for both at home, it is becoming, in these days of rapid communication, which may be said to have broken down the barriers both of time and of space, an even more potent influence in the international sphere. The foreign correspondent was, I believe, one of the discoveries of the mid-Victorian era. He was, I think, in the first instance, evolved or mainly evolved by the English Press. (Cheers.) But if so our foreign friends have paid us the flattery of imitation, and it is to that happy development that we owe the pleasure of enjoying to-night the hospitality here in London of the Foreign Press Association.

I listened with great interest to what M. Coudurier said about the past and the future of its functions. It includes, as I understand, representatives of all the great European countries and of the two American continents, and, having passed, as the chairman said, successfully through the periods of infancy and early manhood, it has come to-night to the attainment of its twenty-fifth birthday. (Cheers.) We, its guests, offer it our most hearty congratulations. Its first and, as I understand, its main purpose is to promote fraternity and good-fellowship among foreign journalists in London. That object we are all glad to support, and in common with all your guests I wish it every possible success. (Cheers.) But in this binding together for social intercourse and mutual assistance the journalists of diverse foreign countries you have, I believe, a higher and a wider aim.

I referred a moment ago to the influence of the Press as an international factor. You can, as we all know, breed bad blood between nations. The Press can also sow and water the seeds of reciprocal amity and goodwill. Powers so large and so far-reaching, which, according as they are wisely or recklessly used, may make the difference between friendship and enmity, even between peace and war, carry with them proportionate responsibilities. What do they most need who inform and instruct and guide the public opinion of the world? They need what can be best got by intercourse and co-operation among themselves—knowledge, understanding, imagination, sympathy.

Half the quarrels between nations are due, not to deliberate ill-will, or to conscious ambition, or to the passion for revenge. They are due to misunderstandings, innocent and even unintended in their origin, which are magnified and inflamed by perverted patriotism, by the circulation of unfounded stories, by the distortion of petty incidents, by the abuse of rhetoric. (Cheers.)

TASK OF CONCILIATION.

You have as fellow-guests of your association the Ambassadors of the Great Powers of Europe. We have been sitting together round a table this afternoon in prosecution of the great task of conciliation and of common counsel, upon which, under the presidency of my right hon. friend and colleague, Sir Edward Grey, they have been engaged now for months. (Cheers.) Shallow and impatient critics are ready enough to jibe at what they consider the cumbrous and dilatory methods of the European concert. But the results which are being slowly but surely achieved are, in my opinion at any rate, well worth the time, the energy, and the tact which have been so unsparingly given to their attainment.

The Great Powers, more than one of whom are acutely and directly interested in the upheaval of the old regime in the Near East, have worked so far successfully for an honourable peace among themselves. Their mediation has now we hope been at least in principle accepted by the actual combatants. I do not say that points of difficulty may not and will not emerge—one such is prominently before our minds to-day—which will call for the exercise for the same qualities of forbearance, of mutual understanding and accommodation, of willingness to subordinate particular interests and susceptibilities of one great governing purpose—the common pursuit of a durable peace—(cheers)—and we may, I think, believe without an access of optimism that sooner or later and sooner rather than later we shall reach the goal which has been so long and so laboriously sought.

UNOFFICIAL AMBASSADORS.

Gentlemen of the foreign Press, I venture to commend to you, if I may do so respectfully as one of your guests, the procedure which has been followed and still more the spirit which has made it possible, seeing, as I do around me, so many distinguished representatives of the Press. You are the unofficial ambassadors of the nations, accredited not by Sovereigns nor by Ministers but by the confidence of your unnumbered readers in all the countries of the world.

You can do as much, perhaps you can even do more, than the illustrious diplomatists whom I see around me to maintain the harmony and the unity of European policy. The Governments of the Great Powers—I say it without any qualification or reserve—are animated by a common purpose which while it overrides every selfish or particular interests of their own, is in no sense otherwise than friendly, subject to the conditions of equal justice, to the development of free self-governing communities.

But Governments in this democratic age can only lead where their peoples will follow, and there is no body of men—I say it without flattery, and am stating the simple truth—who can do more than you of the Press either to create or to destroy the atmosphere in which the plant of international goodwill can alone thrive and flourish. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Phehn (vice-president of the Foreign Press Association) proposed "The English Press," and said that as foreign journalists they were proud to be associated with the Press of this country, for it had done so much to uphold the dignity of the profession. (Cheers.)

AN INDEPENDENT PRESS.

Mr. Robert Donald, in response, said the British Press was so independent that if the Prime Minister followed the advice of all the papers which were supposed to be on his side, he would become enmeshed in such a tangle of difficulties that, with all his brilliancy of intellect, he would be unable to free himself. (Laughter.)

DAFFODILS.

AN INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBITION.

So much attention has been given in recent years by florists and keen amateurs towards the improvement of the popular hardy daffodil and its more aristocratic relation, the narcissus, that the Royal Horticultural Society have deemed them worthy of a special exhibition, which opened on April 15th and was continued next day at their hall in Vincent-square, Westminster. Owing to the earliness of the season many beautiful forms are over, nevertheless there is a fine display. It cannot be disputed that some lovely flowers are put forth for honours every year, and the hope is that they will prove fit, when they come into common use, to bear the rough usage that it has been customary to give the older and favourite sorts when planted in masses in the wilder parts of the garden, in grass, among shrubs, beneath trees, on banks, in dells, and by the waterside, where one sees a galaxy of silver white trumpets or primrose coloured chalice cups, Hooped Petticoats, Angels' Tears, orange-cupped stars, and pheasants' eyes. It is necessary to write warningly, because we have noticed a well-known authority remarking about certain new types "which revel in the kindly protection and warmth of a glass-house, and which are only seen at the top of their form when so treated." It should be borne in mind that very many of these newer and beautiful forms are brought to the public gaze by such methods of culture, so that it will be necessary to be watchful for those likely to become of public utility in the open ground against such as are only fitted for show purposes.

BELGIAN STRIKE.

THOUSANDS CEASE WORK.

A special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at Brussels thus describes the first day of the great Belgian strike, April 14:—

It would be very unwise on the first day of the strike to form a definite conclusion as to the failure or success of the great industrial movement which began peacefully to-day. At the strike headquarters here the leaders expressed themselves satisfied with the reports from the country, though as yet it is impossible to give complete figures.

There are several circumstances to be taken into consideration. In a large number of Belgian factories wages are paid on Monday, and that would take a large number of people to work. The custom of making Monday a holiday is very widespread in the country, while on the other hand many who are working to-day will join the strike in a day or two.

The Minister of the Interior to-day would not express either an optimistic or pessimistic opinion. He had received several reports, but would not draw any conclusion from them. "I prefer to wait and see," he said. "The reports I have received from the provinces show that the proportion of strikers varies considerably in the different regions."

It is, perhaps, in Flanders that the stoppage of work seems least complete, though throughout the north it is stated to be very general as a rule. At Bruges it is only partial, and the dockers are still working. Antwerp provides a comparison. At the Bell Telephone Company's works 191 men struck to-day out of 1,800, while at the Antwerp Motor Car Factory 170 only are working out of 3,000. Thirteen thousand workers are out at Feraing, and in the Liege district the number of those who have left work is heavy—one estimate giving 50,000. At five ironworks in this region 250 men remain at work out of 2,600.

WORKERS UNMOLESTED.

A curious scene was witnessed outside the works of Messrs. John Cottrill, the largest engineering works in Belgium. A crowd of 700 men assembled at the gates at 7 o'clock this morning. Only 40 went in to work, and not a word was said to them by those who had decided to go on strike. At Liege there is generally a large number of cases at the police court on Monday. To-day there was only one, an indication of the good order being kept by the strikers.

The miners have been saving for the strike for a long time, and do not expect to require union help for some weeks. At Ghent there are 50,000 workers in the local industries, the chief of which are lace and machine making. The Socialists say that 18,000 have gone out, but the police authorities put it at from 6,000 to 7,000. Only 78 workers out of 6,500 employed at the exhibition have struck.

In the central region of Belgium it is said that 25,000 men have ceased work. An indication that the strike may spread is given by the fact that the Brussels compositors, who decided against the strike last week, are now giving way, 600 of them having applied for strike tickets. Excellent order is being maintained throughout the whole country. "A most formidable opening in perfect calm" is what the worker's journal, "Le Peuple," says of the first day of the struggle.

Brussels awoke to-day with a smile upon her, beautiful April weather having succeeded a week-end of snow. There were but few indications of the strike save that the streets were more animated than usual, and people seem relieved that the long period of uncertainty had ended at least in something definite. Thousands of workers, wearing the green universal suffrage button, can be seen all over the town.

Later.

A report has just been received here from Verdiers, the great cloth centre, stating that 180,000 workers are on strike. Reports from the provinces of Hainault and Namur, where the coal, iron and glass-working trades employ many thousands of people, state that 206,000 men are on strike.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD.

LONDON UNIVERSITY LL.D. DEGREE INTERNAL.

In accordance with the Report of the Examiners, the Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. Pirojsha Nasarvanji Daruvala an Internal Student of King's College. Mr. Daruvala presented a Thesis: 'The Doctrine of Consideration treated historically and comparatively.'

It will be remembered that Dr. J. N. Metha proved to the authorities at the London Hospital that his Indian Nationality did not affect his qualifications for holding a post of responsibility and he was the first Indian for a number of years to be appointed Clinical Assistant to the Eye Department. After six months' service he has now been made Clinical Assistant in the Medical Skin, Ear, Nose, and Throat Out Patient Departments. The appointment, made on December 31, 1912 is tenable for three months and renewable for three more. It is responsible work, involving the examination treatment and discharge of patients also admission without delay of serious cases into the hospital. We congratulate Dr. Mehta on his advancement and wish him continued success in his work.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.

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on 09 April, 2017

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 9th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light or moderate cloud has appeared in the extreme north and the submontane districts of the Punjab but skies are clear in the remaining districts. The moisture in the air is generally below the average. Day temperature is much higher than usual in north-west Punjab. Night temperature is also in large excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear over the rest of the division. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature during the day is below the average at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in west Rajputana while skies are clear in other districts. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature during the day has risen and is now in large excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana. Night temperature is also higher than usual at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are almost clear. The air is damper than usual in north Gujarat and north Central India west. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average in the north-western districts and either equal to or below, elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad. and the south Bombay Deccan and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar. The minimum is in defect at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Very light thundershowers are recorded in Mysore and skies are moderately clouded over the greater portion of the southern half of the Peninsula. A few dust or thunderstorms occurred in the Punjab and Rajputana but the reported rainfall has been insignificant. The depression in the upper Sind has spread over the adjacent parts of the Punjab.

Some dust or thunderstorms are likely in the Punjab, Rajputana and the west United Provinces. A few thundershowers may occur in Mysore and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON FRIDAY, the 9th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Maximum during last 24 hours.	Minimum during last 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 21 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation. Since 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	81·8	70·0	93	..	...	...
Do. (8th)	91·3	76·3	50	..	6·31	—4·63
Jask	...	...	...	..	4·18	+0·11
Muskat	...	...	...	..	...	...
Do. (8th)	103·8	69·6	47	..	5·50	+1·80
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113·3	85·5	42	..	1·11	—0·63
Rawalpindi	105·4	70·6	33	..	5·11	—5·29
Lahore	107·9	74·2	36	..	3·33	—0·55
Sirsa	...	...	...	..	...	...
Ambala	100·5	69·9	38	..	6·18	+0·19
Delhi	102·5	76·5	37	..	2·37	—0·89
UNITED PROVINCES—						
AGRA	106·0	79·5	36	..	2·52	+0·61
Mainpuri	105·8	77·1	45	..	1·84	—0·69
Jhansi	107·5	80·5	22	..	2·03	+0·07
Cawnpore	103·2	76·4	51	..	4·83	+2·59
Allahabad	98·6	73·5	56	..	4·56	+2·25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	118·1	75·8	42	..	0·44	—0·89
Karachi	88·0	80·0	83	..	1·27	—0·33
Ajmer	105·6	86·7	38	..	0·38	—1·20
Jaipur	109·2	84·1	25	..	0·47	—1·21
Kotah	109·6	85·6	25	..	0·56	—0·78
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	102·5	76·5	62	..	0·00	—0·58
Dwarka	88·3	81·3	83	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval	105·6	86·7	38	..	0·03	—0·46
Rajkot	105·1	73·3	72	..	0·48	—0·07
Bhavnagar	...	...	...	..	...	...
Para.	105·0	76·8	77	..	0·44	—0·26
Surat	95·4	79·6	66	..	3·58	+3·19
Ahmedabad	106·6	77·2	76	..	0·34	—0·10
Deesa	107·3	74·9	64	..	0·44	—0·10
Neemuch	105·9	78·9	73	..	0·76	—0·16
Indore	103·1	78·1	49	..	3·74	+2·70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106·8	76·3	28	..	7·43	+4·50
Saugor	104·8	79·6	28	..	3·83	+1·17
Hoshangabad	104·1	82·4	47	..	3·94	+1·98
Khandwa	108·7	82·1	48	..	4·34	+2·95
Akola	110·7	82·0	38	..	1·65	—0·56
Amraoti	110·8	86·3	34	..	0·32	—2·04
Nagpur	112·1	86·8	21	..	1·22	—1·94
Chanda	111·6	78·8	22	..	6·74	+2·72
Raipur	106·7	77·6	29	..	3·50	+0·52
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91·2	80·4	76	..	3·62	+2·97
Ratnagiri	91·8	80·4	67	..	10·70	+9·86
Mormugao	92·0	84·2	70	..	3·25	+1·10
Karwar	91·7	82·0	72	..	3·24	+0·74
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108·4	75·1	47	..	5·07	+3·96
Ahmednagar	105·1	70·5	36	..	1·18	—0·61
Poona	99·6	70·3	62	..	3·44	+1·62
Sholapur	102·3	76·1	47	..	1·01	—1·32
Bijapur	105·2	75·8	56	..	2·39	+0·02
Belgaum	96·3	67·0	65	..	2·54	—1·79
Aurangabad	106·9	73·7	47	..	1·15	—0·63
Nizamabad (Indur)	110·4	82·7	32	..	3·34	+0·44
Hyderabad	105·3	73·2	33	..	1·90	—1·47
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91·8	83·3	66	..	6·10	+0·73
Calicut	90·3	81·1	83	..	7·88	+4·44
Cochin	93·7	78·7	72	..	5·91	—9·34
Colombo	88·0	80·5	81	..	54·65	+13·97
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	108·8	83·2	80	..	2·27	—5·38
Bellary	105·0	82·3	64	..	4·50	+0·74
Cuddapah	107·5	82·5	66	..	10·35	+4·62
Madras	100·0	84·0	63	..	1·99	—9·15
Bangalore	95·3	71·3	76	0·12	3·57	—3·01
Coimbatore	95·4	74·3	88	..	14·61	+6·44
Trichinopoly	104·6	80·8	57	..	6·57	—5·35
Negapatam	100·7	83·2	74	..	27·17	—3·76

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 32 deg. F, and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 9th May 1913 was 29·980 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. P. R. CADELL, COMMANDING.

BOMBAY, 10th MAY, 1913

303. *Musketry.*—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Sunday the 11th May. Distances 200, 500 and 600 Yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 A. M.

No entrance fee or subscription.

TOO MUCH *trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Take half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results.*

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

Consols 2½ per cent.	75¼
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·20
Rentes 3 per cent.	85½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3⅝
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4⅝
Bar Silver Spot	27 11/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27 15/16
Closing tone of Silver:—China Buying.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	64 ⅛
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1/3 7/8
Interest day to day loans	2⅜
Interest 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.	

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £36,900,000, Decrease £900,000. Public Deposits £14,210,000, Decrease £1,500,000. Other Deposits £38,800,000, Increase £800,000. Govt. Securities £2,900,000, unchanged. Other securities £31,500,000, Decrease £1,500,000. Notes and Gold £26,400,000, Decrease £800,000. The Bank Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

PAPER MARKET.

BOMBAY, May 9.

The Paper Market preserved a steady tone to-day. The opening rate was Rs. 96-2-6, it gradually improved to Rs. 96-3-0, and finally closed at Rs. 96-2-6.

The demand for ready paper is increasing day by day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103-4 (long dated.)

SHARES.

Colaba were placed to-day at Rs. 1455, for June delivery.

David and Fazulbhai remained firm and changed hands at Rs. 493¾ and Rs. 507½ respectively.

Petits remained neglected but steady at Rs. 317.

Ahmedabad Prantij Railway Shares changed hands at Rs. 670.

Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Preference Shares declined to Rs. 173.

Standards stood at Rs. 127½ for June delivery.

Sun Mill Shares were put at Rs. 127½ for cash.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares declined to Rs. 615, for June delivery.

Finlay were quoted at Rs. 362½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Fairly large business was done today in coal shares, prices of which were well maintained.

There was less doing in other stocks. There was continued dulness in the jute market, the old crop being quoted at Rs. 70-8 but creating little interest. Buyers of the new crop below 66 are not getting on, their ideas being Rs 64-8 to Rs. 65.

In the gunny market little business was put through, but sellers are sticking to their prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 8

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— "
Total Day's Imports	1,600 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton, Spot:—Steady moderate biz.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a limited enquiry.	
Mid. Americans	6·66 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·95 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·47, Oct. 11·00
New York Official noon call	July 11·45, Oct. 10·97
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 11·94, Oct. 11·12

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·38	6·40
J. J.	6·36	6·38
J. A.	6·32	6·35
A. S.	6·22	6·26
S. O.	6·10	6·13
O. N.	6 03	6·06
N. D.	6 01	6·04
D. J.	6·00	6 03
J. F.	5·99	6·02
F. M.	5·99	6·02

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Irregular
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	Nil.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing Price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·42	6·42
J. J.	6·39	6·39
J. A.	6·36	6·35
A. S.	6·25	6·25
S. O.	6·13	6·12
O. N.	6 06	6·04
N. D.	6·04	6·03
D. J.	6·03	6·02
J. F.	6·02	6 01

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 8.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Day's Exports to Continent	4,000

Futures at New York, July, 11·52. Previous closing price 11·46.

Futures at New York, October. 10·98. Previous closing price 10·99.

Advanced on foreign buying and declined later owing to favorable weather reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·00.	Previous price 12·00.
Spot Cotton a ew Orleans 12 3/16	Previous price 12 3/16.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans, July. 11·95. Previous price 11·92.

" " October. 11·11. Previous price 11·09.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11⅛

Demand Bills 4·86.

Silver Commercial Bars 60.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 9.

The local cotton market was quiet and sellers for ready parcels of Broach were asking an advance of Rs. 3-4 per Candy. A line of 1,500 bales of Broach cotton was purchased by a shipper for Japan. Local mills and exporters for Europe were also moderate buyers.

Regards our stocks in the local market it may be pointed out that the total receipts into Bombay compared with last year show an excess of 87,261 bales, whilst total exports including afloat in harbour show an increase of 57,067 bales, so there is a small difference of 30,194 bales in excess. But we presume the stocks into the hands of the local mills must be very small owing to tightness of money, and high rates prevailing during the beginning of the season. Now the market for Bengals, Oomeras and Broach is relatively cheap so the local spinners and manufacturers will not be slow to take advantage of it, more particularly now, before the cotton is removed from the open to warehouses before the break of monsoon.

One of our Liverpool friends wires:—"Expect a quiet market until after the holidays. Have a good opinion of the market."

The Liverpool market will be closed on Saturday and Monday, the 10th and 12th instant, for the Whitsuntide holidays.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	242	236	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Super Fine	254	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	246	239	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	245	238	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	255	245	238	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	2 3	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	280	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	276	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	273	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum Fair staple.	266	..	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra-Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	268	..	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	286	281	276	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	256	246	240	Do.
Saw Ginned, Dharwar.	..	..	288	Do.
Westerns. Churka	..	..	281	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	287	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	288	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1912-13 Bales.	1911-12 Bales.	Difference. Bales.
Receipts for the week	88,973	58,925	+30,048
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 8th May	22,37,763	21,50,502	+87,271
Shipments for the week:—			
Europe	19,051	13,847	+5,204
China Japan & Coast Ports	23,456	62547	—39,091
Total	42,507	76,394	+33,887
Total shipments from 1st Sept. to 8th May:			
Europe	281,258	233,131	+ 48,127
China	22,501	27,713	— 5,212
Japan	682,911	728,478	— 45,5273
Coast Ports	19,933	21,168	+ 1,235
Total	1,006,603	1,010,450	+ 3,847
Afloat in Harbour Europe	17,570	13,364	+ 4,206
China Japan and Coast Ports	58,233	1,525	+ 56,708
Total exports from Bombay by G.I.P.Ry from 1st September 1912 to 26th April, 1913		13,482 Bales.	
Total exports from Bombay by B. B & C. I Ry. from 1st September, 1912 to 26th April, 1913		8,245 Bales.	

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

LONDON, 9th May 1913.

TOTAL Actual Export	3,000 Bales.
" Forwarded	56,000 "
" Imports	40,000 "
" Stock	41,51,000
Stock of Cotton in London:—	

Mrs. Seton, who is now in England with her husband, the author, and chief scout of America, is suffering from diphtheria, but is on the way to recovery. As soon as convalescent she will be removed to Chillingham Castle, Northumberland, the country seat of the Earl of Tankerville.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the best medicine because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,710
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	653¼
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6¼ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-4
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15.	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10.	..	6¼ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	66-8
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk.	..	10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-April	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4.	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87XD
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	790
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	75
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	135
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	725XD
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	530XD
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	260XD
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2,170
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	700XD
Choi Silk	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,450
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	710XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	112½XD
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	285
David	May-Nov.	20	493¾
Edward Sassoon	..	8	185
Emperor Edward	..	25	485XD
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	145
Fazulbhoy	May	20	507½XD
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,615XD
Finlay Mills	..	15	362½XD
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	90
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	500
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	147½
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,330
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	755
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,330XD
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,435
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2,130
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,170
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	360
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	280
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Phoenix	Jan.-July	7½	148½ X D
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr: 50	810X D
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,287½
Sun	Oct.	..	127½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	287½
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,685XD
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 420
Union Mill	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton	..	Nil.	435
Western India	Sept.	Nil.	625
Mysore Spinning	..	45	600
	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	137
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs. 60		4 o/o	78
Guserat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	134
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	595
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	85
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	127½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	132½/
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Cin.	..	7½	109
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	865
New Berar	Oct.	35	520
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	695
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	145
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25	August	Nil.	12
Samsukha	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath	June	6	35
Badhaan Pile	..	7	96
Baroda Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	50
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	617½
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co. Ld.	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	R. s. 2	910
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	30 5	251½ 285
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	6 %	28 XD
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jun	20% 30H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	..	30	300
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	30 1½	20
Indian Oil Company (Old 100, New Issue 25)	..	..	100 / 25
John Roberts & Co.	Oct.-July	13	200
Jost's Fancy Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.	do.	12½	180
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	..	..	107½
Marks & Co.	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100 nom
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	71
Napier Hotel Co.	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. & Life A. Rs. 50.	May	20 %	350
Phillips & Co.	July	Rs. 3¾	35
Port Canning Co.	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Synd. etc.	..	10 %	208
Shivrajpur Debs.	..	8 %	503
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	..	..	95
Soundy & Co.	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. (O. / D. & P.)	Jan	Nil.	101½ 225
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 P 600	July	..	175 930 925
Thacker & Co.	..	4 %	212
Telephone Co.	May.	20 % Rs. 2½	62XD
Treacher & Co.	July.	Rs. 15	477½

B.—Buyer. S—Seller Nom.—Nominal price CD—Cum-dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

MANCHESTER PIECE-GOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 9.

GENERAL.

The market continues quiet some fair sales, however, in certain styles are reported. Dealers appear to a little extent anxious to make purchase of goods disposed of, and considering the fact that certain regular styles are low in stocks, are not surprised at the unwholesome positions in which they find themselves owing to the "Empire" question. We hear the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is very firm on the question, and supported as it appears, by the leading houses we do not believe an easy and favourable result is possible for the Bombay Native Piece goods Merchants' Association. Whilst our market is idle, Home reports speak of a fair undercurrent of demand. In many big styles manufacturers are under contract until well into next year, and the large Eastern Markets are said to show confidence in securing supplies for distant deliveries. A fair trade in Dhooties and light fabrics and a steady inquiry for shirtings is reported for India, whilst China is said to be in steady touch.

Greys:—Some sales are reported at favourable prices. For standard goods prices are maintained and this has allowed side goods a profitable scope.

Whiteh—In Nainsooks a quiet market is to be reported with easier prices and stocks accumulating; superior heavy reeds nainsooks are inquired for Madras, and some lots have been cleared at satisfactory prices. Inquiry for Mulls is maintained; 18 yds. Saccharilla" and "Blue heading" Mulls 14-12, 14-10 counts are being cleared at good prices. A strong demand exists for 40 and 42 inches Glasgow Mulls costing Rs. 4-8 stock of which is scarce, and consequently holders obtain full prices. In these, goods of a well known firm are almost nil in stock, and this has assisted the sale. Glasgow bleachers are said to be well engaged, and the probability is that large lots of these Mulls will be known late, and this will keep the market bare of stock for some time. Demand for white shirtings is still disappointng, but a slight inquiring discernible this week for 42 yds. low veeds, filled finish, of the value of Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6. It is reported that a well known European House are holding on their account some 350 cases shirting, Buff heading Dutch finish, of their well reputed two special chops, for July/September. For white Jacconets and Lawns, a healthy inquiry still continues.

Prints and Dyed Goods:—The market is steady, inquiry being in no way discouraging. In some lines stocks have been exhausted particularly in superior colour grounds in schreiner finish. In dyed goods the market continues to be encouraging.

Yarns:—Some sales at poor rates are reported particularly by holders of large stocks who must sell or by those who are unable to hold their goods in order to meet the necessary demands. In spite of such sales dealers are hopeful as they expect a good up country demand and necessarily high prices. We trust the Manchester market will aid them though an occasional low purchase such as 2/40 grey 7 leas, at 12/3-8 this week, is not quite encouraging. For most of the counts however, Manchester prices are higher or on a level with the reeling prices on our side.

We quote:—

Rallis Fari Grey Shirting at Rs. 5-12-0.

Rallis 425 Musjid Drills at Rs. 7-6-0.

American Pepperell Drills at Rs. 11-0-0.

Graham's 88/888 White Nainsooks at Rs. 2-4-0.

Rallis 6000 Mulls at Rs. 5-0-0.

Liepman's 1500 Shirting at Rs. 10-6-0.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £69¼; Copper Braziers £82½; Yellow Metal 7⅛.

Freight.—Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13:—Value.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F Calcutta 11-2¼ June; value: 10-9¾ July December value. Raw Java. C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-3¾ June value 10-11¾ July December value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 12-2¼ June value 11-9¾ July December value. Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12-3¾ June value 11-11¼ July December value steady very little doing.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13/4½ sellers; May August; Steady moderate business. Javanese Crystals Sugar C & F. India 12/7½ nominal; May; neglected. German Beet-root 88 per cent 9/6¼ sellers: May; 9/10 sellers; October, December; quiet but steady less pressure to sell. E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13/9½ sellers May, September; Quiet and easier. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay 12-3 value; May; Firm.

South American Wheat.—Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. 37½; May, June sellers; dull.

Australian Wheat.—South Australian 38, May, value.

Indian wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. 38; June, July; London. value. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 9th.

S. S. Salsette Vine Aden May 4.
S. S. Trigonia Grocadgh Abadan May 2.
S. S. Caledonien Faber Mounea March 28.

DEPARTURES.

May 9th.

S. S. Lhasa Penny Karachi.
S. S. Falls of Nith Mackenzie Antwerp
S. S. African Monarch Dakers Kobe

The following vessels obtained their port clearances:—

S. S. City of Manchester Martin Liverpool, via Karachi.
S. S. Caledonien Faber Marseilles.
S. S. Chanda Cunningham Antwerp.
S. S. Itola Tucker Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Friday.

Steamer Newby Hall for Manchester.
Steamer Sigrum for Liverpool, etc.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine arrived in the harbour on Friday from Aden May 4th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Trigonia:—The steamer Trigonia, 1,055 tons, Captain L. Grocodgh arrived in the harbour on Friday from Abaden 2nd May, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Caledonien:—The Massageries steamer Caledonien, 2,540 tons, Captain Faber arrived in the harbour on Friday from Noumea March 28th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Falls of Nith:—The steamer Falls of Nith, 3,021 tons, Captain D. M. Mackenzie sailed on Friday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

S. S. African Monarch:—The steamer African Monarch, 2,592 tons, Captain F. C. Dakers sailed on Friday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. S. Penny sailed on Friday for Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Manchester:—The Ellerman Line steamer, City of Manchester, 3,562 tons, Captain D. Martin will sail to-day for Liverpool and Marseilles with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Caledonian:—The Massageries steamer Caledonien, 2,540 tons, Capt. Faber will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, 3,951 tons, Captain F. G. Cunningham will sail to-day, for Antwerp with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Itola:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itola, 3,401 tons, Captain W. W. Tucker will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

VESSELS IN PORT.

FRIDAY, May 9th 1913.

P. DOCK.

Chad. Steamer.....Agents.
A. Bassano.....Baschall.....J. F. & Co.
B. Ormiston.....Hamilton.....J. F. & Co.
C. & R. Sicilia.....Danto.....Rubattino Line
D. & E. Kongg.....Cottjam.....A. S. & Co.
F. City of Manchester..Martin.....L. N. & Co.
G. Gallia.....Jones.....T. M. & Co.
G. Haseinec.....Fanning.....T. M. & Co
K. Banca.....Potter.....P. & O. S. N. Co.
M. Magdala.....Galloway.....W. & A. G. & Co
N. Clintonian.....Mathews.....W. & A. G. & Co
O. Rangoon Maru.....Kamschita.....N. Y. K.
Q. Khostod.....Hannah.....T. M. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. Habsburg.....Seberich.....A. L. S. N. & Co.
2. Elysia.....Coverly.....W. & A. Graham
3. Austria.....Cosulich.....A. L. S. N. & Co.
4. Franksome Hall Field.....K. N. & Co.
5. Fultala.....Tallent.....M. M. & Co.,
6. Chanda.....Cunningham.....M. M. & Co.
7. Ben of Avilie.....Thomson.....K. N. & Co.
8. Wartenfels.....Simers.....W. & A. G. & Co.
9. Istrar.....Jacob.....K. N. & Co.
10 & 11. Iran.....Peabody.....K. N. & Co.
12 & 13 Persia..Bradshaw.....P. & O. S. N. & Co.
16. Barjora.....Cammack.....M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Juba.....Cassam.....B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Palamcotta.....Stockwell.....M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Aviemoor.....Koefod.....T. Jeewandas
Avristan.....Codd.....J. F. & Co.
Bankura.....Whitehead.....M. M. & Co
Begum.....Dooly.....T. M. & Co.,
Beme.....Younger.....Shaw Wallace & Co.
Barala.....Milne.....M. M. & Co
Caithness.....Ridland.....T. M. & Co.
Cheltonian.....Jones.....K. N. & Co.
Crossby.....Williamson.....T. M. & Co.
Clan Fraser.....Fishenden.....J. M. & Co.
Caledonien.....Faber.....M. M. & Co.
Den of Kelly.....White.....K. N. & Co.
Dan.....Cochiel.....S. Smidt & Co.
Paris.....Coates.....The Arab Steamer.
Flor de Mar.....Nacoda.....L. Pursholram
Itola.....Tucker.....M. M. & Co.
Kasara.....Burbridge.....M. M. & Co.,
Kish.....Robertson..W. & A. G. & Co.
Kalomo.....Keasley.....W. & A. G. & Co.,
Lightening.....Crockston.....M. M. & Co.,
Marmarics.....Comdr. Muhlis.....Turkish Gunboat
Newby Hall..Parker.....R. N. & Co
Nawab.....Kass.....T. M. & Co.
Riversdale.....Macleod.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Shah Jehan (ship)..Nacoda.....Nacoda
Stolzenfels.....Altemeyan..W. & A. G & Co.
Sigrum.....Obrsheim.....M. & A. G. &Co.
Salsette.....Vine.....P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Trigonia.....Grocadgh
Vellore.....Kiddleton.....T. M. & Co.
Yola.....Williams.....L. Dreyfus & Co.

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H. M. S. Swiftsure....Capt. R. A. Nugent.....Flagship.
Patrick Stewart..Capt. F. W. Townsend..I. Z. T. S.
R. I. M. S. Hardinge..Lieut. J.C. Ward..R. I. M. Troop Ship
R. I. M. S. Palmeres Lieu. J. Headlam.....Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Dufferin..Comdr. G. H. S. La Touche ....Trdopship.
R. I. M. S. Investigator....Capt. C. S. Hickman ....Survey St.

PROFESSOR YVES DELAGE.

BLINDED BY HIS MICROSCOPE.

Professor Yves Delege, who is one of the foremost authorities on zoology in France, and professor of that science at the Sorbonne, has been struck with blindness. Throughout the scientific world in France this news has been received with the utmost consternation, as Delage, besides having a very sympathetic personality, is regarded as the descendant of the late Henri Poincare.

Professor Delege's experiments have not been wholly interrupted, however. At his laboratory his assistant, Mlle. Goldschmidt, works out his theories under his instructions.

His most unfortunate affliction is ed to the constant eye-strain of microscope.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

P. & O. MAIL PASSENGERS.

The following additional passengers sail by the s.s. "Salsette" to London to-day.

Angiolini, Mr. A.
Bolithe, Lt. E. H. W.
Brown, Mr. H.
Cooper, Lt. W. R. F.
Goldman, Mr.
Mellor, Mr. J.E.M.
Dansford, Captain E. H.
Dewin, Captain E. O.
Lloyd, Mr. A. C.
Westrap, Mrs.
Westrap, Asst.-Surgeon.

Per s.s. Persia to London on 17th May 1913.

Anik, Mr. A A
Baboneau, Miss
Bailey, Mr. Vernon
Bannatire-Allason C B Maj-Gen K
Barley, I C S, Mr. W K
Barlee, Mrs. and child
Bell, Mr. A G
Bennett, Mr. W H
Billie, Mr.
Bowns, Mr. F
Brewster, Major
Browne, Mr. C H
Bryce, Maj D G
Calder, Mr. N D
Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R H
Campbell, Miss
C B Major-Genl K
Chaulum, Mr. M V
Chrestien, Mr. F E and Mrs.
Connell, Miss
Cooch Behar, Maharajah of and Party
Cowans, Lt-Col E A
Capstain, Mr.
Cooch Behar H. H. Maharajah of
Cooch Behar, H H Maharani of
Coggan, Mr. W R
Crosthwaite, Rev. and Mrs. A.
Dinshaw, Mr. C S
Dods, Mr. W K and Mrs.
Dods, Miss
Down, Mrs.
Drury, Mr. E N
Flint, Captain A L A
Fitzpatrick, Mr. D C
Edis, Miss
Forrester, Mr. R H
Fregonny, Capt. A. J.
Fryer, Mr. A C
Gamble, I C S, Mr. R A
Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur
Gilbert, Mr. N
Green, Mr. C W Tandy
Gilmon, Mrs. J W and Master Gillon
Grant, Mr. N C
Gupta, Mr. N N
Gravely, Mr. F S
Gregson, Mr. and Mrs.
Hannay, Mr. A L
Hari Nath, Mr.
Hayward, Mrs.
Higgins, Lt. P C
Hornett, Mrs. W G child and infant
Hanmay, Mr. A H
Harris, Mr. S H
Harris, Mrs. H S
Holden, Mrs. E
Hutchence, Mr. W G
Hilton, Condr., F L
Hormusjee, Mr. K D
Hughes, Mr.
Hughes, Mrs.
Hutton, Mr. J
Jackson, Hon. Mr. A D
Joseph, Mr.
Johnston, Dr. and Mrs.
Kirpal Singh, Mr.
Kennedy, Mrs. W
Kidd, Mrs. Ralph
Kissendorfer, Mr. W
Labey, Mr. G T
Lall, Mrs. and child
Lane, Mrs. W. T., Mr. and child
Latter, Mr. J J
Lilley, Mrs. H H and infant.
Leake, Mr. H M
C B Major-Genl K
Larmour, Mr. F A
May, Mr. A J
Maxwell, Mrs.
Maconochi, Mr. R
Moore, Mr. G
Mayers, Mr. and Mrs. G E
Mayers, Mr. (Jr)
Mayers, two Misses
Miller, Mr. F D
Meiffre, Mr. L
Morrison, Mr. M
Morrison, Mr. R M
Mort, Mrs. Guy
Munro, Mr. A V
Muirden, Mrs. A
Narian, Mr. A B
Naylor, Mr. A. B., child, infant and and ayah
Narayen Kumar Kamalendra
Overton, Mr. J J R
Peters, Captain J
Piggot, Mr. V G
Prevost, Major G H
Prevost, Mr. F A
Price, Miss D
Pugh, Mr.
Prasad, Mr. J
Rae, Mr. H N
Rocke, Dr. (Miss) Mary
Roe, Mrs. Norman
Raikat Kumar, N D
Roy, Mr. S N
Sen, Mr. and Mrs. P
Smyth, Col. R W
Sardar Chirayet Singh and 2 sons
Scott, Mrs. J C
Sen, Mrs., child
Sharp, Mr. F
Shafto, Capt. J D and governess
Sheepshanks, Mr. E
Smith, Mr. D
Smith, Maj. L.A.
Strike, Mr. W J
Tomlinson, Mr.
Tarachand, Mr.
Townley, Miss
Way, Mrs. G, child and infant
Wickham, Major H F
Wimberley, Lt-Col C N C and Mrs.
Walker, Mr. H C
Welman, Mr. A H
Watson, Mr.

Per s.s. Salsette to London on 24th May 1913.

Barry, Mr. P
Booth, Miss M
Dhar, Mr.,
Dutt, Mr. A B
Goldie, Mr. J A M J
Healy, Mr. D
Holman, Mr. W G
Kooright, Mr. Sitaram
Mackinnon, Mr. J
Norris, Mr. E R
Ley, Mr. W E
O'Conor, Rev. W
Putman, Mr. J
Pye, Captain K W
Rikh, Mrs. S N.
Rimmar, Mr. J W R F
Shivanath and two children
Russell, Captain E C
Roberts, Mr. F L
Skemp, Mr. F W
Stace, Capt. R E
Sparkes, Mr. H W
Taylor, Mr. J
Vesey, R E, Major C E G
Viney, Mr. E W

Per s.s. Mantua to London on 31st May 1913.

Allen, Mr. W P
Arthur, Sir Allen
Anderson, Mr. W H
Barclay, Mr. T
Blackburn, Mr. T
Blythe, Mr. W
Brown, Lt-Col, H
Capper, Mr. P
Crocker, Lt-Col G
Cunningham, Mr. J
Davies, Mr. J
Denne, Mr. G F A
Evans, Mr. H J
Fowler Co., C A
Fanshawe, Brig-Genl H D
Ghose, Mr. T P and Son
Grant, Mr. T S
Greenbough, Mr. E L
Hopkinson, Mr. C W
King, Major S W and Mrs.
Katti, Mr. P S
Lakin, Mr. H H
Lakin, Mrs. and infant
Lawrence, Mr. E G and Mrs.
Lumsden, Mrs.
Mason, Mrs. C D T
May, Mr. and Mrs. J
Miller, Mrs. and infant.
McPherson, Mrs. G
Murray, Mr. C W W
Myline, Mr. Ernest
Narendranath, Dewan Bahadur
Narendranath, Mrs
Nand Kumar, Mr.
Owen Jenkins, Rev K and Mrs.
Pringle, Miss G W
Sillem, Lt-Col A F
Sinclair, Mrs. R L
Smith, Mrs. A S
Smith, Mrs. H D
Slater, Mr. J Sanders and Mrs.
Sommerfeld, Mr. A
Stanley Walker, Mrs. W
Stanyon, Mr. H J
Suttie, Mrs. P H
Swinchatt, Mr. P H and Mrs.
Traylen, Mrs. and 3 Children.
Traylen, Miss
Vivian, Mr. F G J and Mrs.
Wild, Mr. A C.
Wilson, Mr. J and Mrs.

S.S. Salsette 7th June, 1913

Brident, Mr. S H Govan, Mr. W

S.S. Arabia 14th June, 1913.

Cassels, Mr. W S
Duff, Mr. G
Richardson, Mr. B
Ridgeway, Capt. D

S.S. Delta 21st June, 1913.

Brooke, Mr. W S
Heron, Mr. E F
Nelson, Mr. J C

S.S. India 28th June, 1913.

Archer, R A M C Major
Barton, Mr. W P
Bisset, Mr. W S S
Bramford, Mr. R
Eslie, Mr. W J
Humfrey, Miss
Ingles, Capt. J
Kilby, Mr. R G C
Richardson, Mrs.
Scott, Mr. J
Smith, Mr. H J T
Vivian, Mr.

At a reception of the National Academy of Sciences, held at White House. President Wilson presented on behalf of the academy medals for astronomical research to Dr. J. O. Kepteyn, of the University of Groningen, and to M. M. H. Deslandres, a medal for oceanography to Dr. Johan Hjort, Director of the Norweigian Fisheries, and a medal for electrical research to Professor Robert Andrews Milliken, of the University of Chicago.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 8th May 1913

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. .. ..	..inches 29·789
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	,, 78·1
Dew Point	.. .. ..	,, 75·5
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	,, 0·777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	.. .. ..	3·6
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 91·2
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	79·5

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. .. nnw, w.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight .. .. miles 139

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	May.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	9	m 0 32	26 6
		1 31 a	28 5
Sun.	11	m 1 56	25 7
		3 5 a	27 6
Mon.	12	m 2 49	24 11
		4 5 a	26 11
Tues.	13	m 3 59	24 5
		5 8 a	26 6
Wed.	14	m 5 20	24 4
		6 12 a	26 4

1913	Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	May	h. m.	f. in.
Fri.	9	m 9 37	14 11
		7 24 a	19 2
Sun.	11	m 7 53	14 11
		9 5 a	19 7
Mon.	12	m 8 44	16 10
		10 17 a	20 5
Tues.	13	m 9 49	17 11
		11 46 a	19 11
Wed.	14	m 11 13	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise.	Sunset.
May. 7.	(Wed.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 2 m.
8.	(Thurs).	6h. 8m.	7h 3 m
9.	(Fri.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3 m.
12.	(Mon.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4 m.
13.	(Tues.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4 m.
14.	(Wed.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, April 28th, 11 h. 39·2 m. A. M.; New Moon, May 6th, 1 h, 54·3 m. P. M.; First quarter, 13th, 5 h. 15·0 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 20th 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m. A. M.

COST OF THE TITANIC INQUIRY.

PARLIAMENTRY RETURN ISSUED.

A Parliamentary paper was issued in mail week containing a return of the expenses incurred by the Board of Trade and other Government departments in connection with the inquiry into the loss of the Titanic. The total expenses were £20,549, of which the Board of Trade paid £16,332 and the Treasury (from the miscellaneous legal expenses vote) £3,283, and £934 consisted of charges for stationery and printing. The fees paid to the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Espinall, Mr. Rowlatt, and Mr. R. Asquith, the counsel who represented the Board of Trade, totalled £9,342, and fees to counsel and solicitors representing other interests £2,732. The expenses of the crew of the Titanic and other witnesses exceeded £2,000. Shorthand notes and the reproduction of evidence taken by the United States Committee cost over £ 500 and Messrs. Harland and Wolff were paid £574 for plan and models and the attendance at the inquiry of three of their representatives. Include in the Treasury's disbursements are a thousand guineas to Lord Mersey, the Wreck Commissioner, £500 to Professor Biles (one of the assessors), and £ 450 among the four other assessors. The shorthand notes of the inquiry cost £ 622; the cost of printing the report and the evidence was £1,147, against which £280 is set off as the estimated proceeds from the sale of copies of the report.

THE NEXT HAGUE CONFERENCE.

I hear that some concern is felt as to what preparation are being made for the business of the next Hague Conference, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The final recommendation of the 1907 Conference was the calling of a Third Peace Conference which might be held within a period corresponding to that which had elapsed since the preceding Conference in 1900. The date was to be fixed by common agreement, and attention was called to the necessity of preparing the programme a sufficient time in advance to ensure its deliberations being conducted with the necessary expedition. The Conference considered it would be very desirable that, some two years before the probable date of the meeting, a preparatory committee should be charged by the Governments with the task of collecting the various proposals to be submitted to the Conference, of ascertaining what subjects are ripe for embodiment in an International Regulation, and of preparing a programme which the Governments should decide upon in sufficient time to enable it to be examined by the countries interested. It is felt here in influential quarters that the British Government should set an example to the other Powers by suggesting the early adoption of this procedure The usefulness of the next Hague. Conference largely depends upon this course, and the Government are being urged to take action.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

Whit Sunday.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A. Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Lloyd in E flat. Hymns—157, 154, 554, 207 5-30 p.m. Children's Sermon. Canticles: Stanford in B Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong flat. Anthem—"Come Holy Ghost."—Attwood. Hymns, 207, 154. Collections for the Society of St. John the Evangelist. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m., Matins; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist, (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba. Clergy, Rev. C. E. De Coetlogon, Chaplain; 7 a.m., Parade Service; and 8. a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy Rev. C. W. Throne, Rev. W. H. Lee Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Harri.—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. 6-30 p.m. Evening prayer and Sermon; Marathi, Service 9 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 2-30 p.m. Collections for Church expenses and poor.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G. Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong, (Urdu).

All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain; Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A., 11 a.m., Sunday morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p.m., Evening prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon, Rev. John B. Glass will officiate. Collection for Church expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist, Pearce.—7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain, Rev. J. Cameron, 6-30 a.m., Joint Morning Service; 6-30; p.m., Evening Service. Psalm 24; Hymns 107, 129, 365.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wadby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Young People's Service; 6-30 p.m Evening Service; Sermon on Changes in Religious Thought (2) What value has the Old Testament? Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill, 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards; 5 p.m., Sunday School, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. J. F. Edwards. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev: H E. Barell. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barell; 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School; 5-30 to 6-15 p.m., Adult Bible class open to all.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar; Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmatchar, S.J.—6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church. Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m. 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Week days, 6-30 a.m. and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar: Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church. Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvaco, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar; Rev. M. D.'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Daoul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m.; Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Chaplain (St. Joseph's). Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon) Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

KING AND HEROES.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

Several men who had been recommended for decoration with the Board of Trade, medals for gallantry in saving life at all were received by the King at Buckingham Palace on the morning of April 19. The recipients were away from the country when his Majesty held his general investiture earlier in the year. They assembled at the Board of Trade offices in Whitehall, whence officials conducted them to the Palace.

His Majesty received them in one of the smaller State rooms, where, after statements of their respective service had been read, the King personally invested them with their medals, cordially shaking hands with each of them.

The King was attended by Lord Herschell, the Hon. Henry Stonor, the equerries in waiting, various other members of the Royal suite, and representatives of the Board of Trade.

A great crowd, largely composed of excursionists up for the Cup final, witnessed the arrival and departure of the decorated men, and cheered them as they were driven away.

IN THE BAY OF BISCAY.

Mr. Thomas Watkins, third mate of the steamship Devonshire, of Glasgow, was awarded the silver medal in circumstances presented to his Majesty as follows:

On Dec. 21, 1911, during a hurricane in the Bay of Biscay, the steamship Hughenden, of Sunderland, became unmanageable, and during a heavy squall she capsized and sank. The steamship Devonshire, which had approached in response to signals of distress, manoeuvred amongst the floating wreckage and found two men who had kept themselves afloat on hatch covers. One of these men was saved by a line which was thrown to him from the Devonshire, but the other was too faint to catch hold of the line. Seeing this, Mr. Watkins jumped overboard and made the line fast to the man, who was then hauled on board. It was very cold at the time, and Mr. Watkins incurred considerable risk in rendering this service on account of the very high seas which were running.

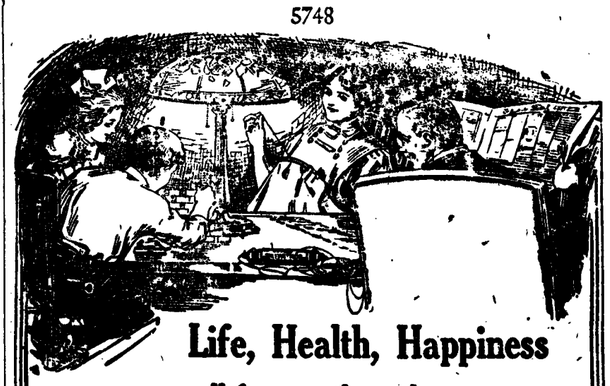
A NORTH SEA GALE.

Thomas Sargent, third hand, and Thomas George Charles Planner, deck hand, of the steam trawler Xania, of Grimsby, also received the silver medal for going to thet rescue during a gale in the North Sea of the crew of the schooner Uzziah.

Silver medals were also awarded to Mr. Thomas Richard Lewis, first mate; William Erikson, carpenter; Ernest Reison, lamp trimmer; Andrew John Spencer, able seaman; and James Inglis, fireman, of the steamship Hockwold, of London. The recipients of the medals launched a boat in a very heavy sea and rescued the crew of four hands, together with the master's wife, of the schooner Richards and Emily, of Goole, which was in distress in the North Sea.

Bronze medals were awarded to Lieutenant Charles Mahon Redhead, R. N. R., chief officer, and James Clark Kilroy, able seaman, of the s. s. Caledonia, of Greenock. Mr. Redhead and Kilroy made a gallant but vain attempt to save a lascar, who was washed overboard in the Mediterranean in heavy weather.

5748



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Sagar, 22nd February, 1913.

This is to certify that I used the Oxypathor for about a week when I was ill. I had an attack of Remittent Fever, which was persistent for 4 or 5 days, and I got well when I used the above machine Since then, i.e., from November, I am free from the illness. I think that the use of the machine gives much vigour to the system.

(Signed) B. Narain Rao,
Police Inspector.

INSTITUTE OF OXYPATHY,

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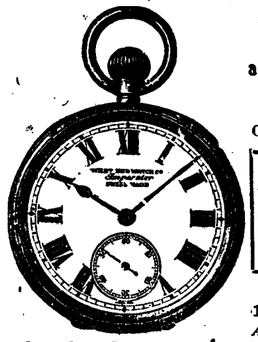

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SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 25.

The great football event of the year has passed. Aston Villa have won the Cup from Sunderland by 1-0. There was a record crowd present of more than 120,000 spectators, who were rewarded with a rather poor game. There were amazing scenes at the Crystal Palace where the game was played and not more than half the people saw anything of the game.

Bruised, jostled, breathless, ankle-deep in clay worked to the consistency of treacle by the feet of struggling thousands, their clothes spoilt and torn, hats lost, the maddened spectators stormed the Stands, and many of them gained their object—a seat.

It was very hard on the people who had paid five shillings for a seat to find it occupied by someone else, but I have not the slightest doubt that if the positions had been reversed they would have acted as the intruders acted, because I felt like doing it myself after being in the the fight for an hour.

The Football Association for a similar case of overcrowding themselves fined Manchester City £500. The affair took place as recently as February 1, when the spectators encroached on the playing pitch at the tie in Manchester between Manchester City and Sunderland. A few years ago, too, Tottenham Hotspur were fined some hundreds of pounds for permitting overcrowding.

It was Aston Villa's fifth win, and thus equalled the performances of Blacburn Rovers and those giants of old, the Wanderers.

The play was hardly up to the standard expected from the two cleverest teams in the country. That the better side won admits of no doubt; the Villa were superior all round, and they were always threatening to score until Barber, the Villa half-back, who was a doubtful starter on the morning of the game, headed the goal which decided the issue in the closing stages of the game Less than a quarter of an hour after the start there occurred an incident that might have taken the heart out of a team possessed of lessgrit than the Villa—Wallace failed to score from a penalty kick awarded for a foul on Stephenson by Gladwin. The ordeal was apparently too much for him, and he drove the ball a few inches wide.

There was unbounded confidence in the Sunderland district in the ability of the Wearsiders to win the Cup, and the disappointment is naturally intense, but the blow is softened by the fact that the team are almost certain to win the "consolation prize"—the League championship.

In First League Games Wednesday only just squeezed home against West Bromwich Albion at Owlerton after being two goals ahead at half time. They eventually won by the odd goal in five. The Legaue match of most interest to Londoners was that in which Middlesborough and Chelsea were engaged at Ayresome Park. An astonishing victory by three goals made it certain that Chelsea will figure in the First Division next season and Notts County in the Second League, in company with Woolwich Arsenal.

Of course Notts could win when to do so did not help them. They were a goal down at half time in their match with Oldham at Nottingham, but rallied finely in the second half and won the match in the last few minutes with the aid of a penalty kick, after Waterall had scored. The match between the Spurs and the Arsenal at White Hart Lane was chiefly notable for the brilliant debût of Walden, the Spurs' new right wing.

Liverpool defeated Bolton Wanderers by five clear goals at Anfield in their last match—a fitting conclusion to a season of many surprising performances. The Wanderers were more or less outplayed throughout and Parkinson, their opponents' veteran centre-forward, scored three times. After a lean period Derby County have again struck their best form. They obtained four goals against Bradford City, who, with ten men in the second half, were unable to find the net.

Newcastle United were also beaten pointless at Old Trafford, where Manchester United obtained three goals. Manchester City did well, too, for they drew with Blackburn Rovers at Ewood Park. Last year's champions looked a well-beaten side at the interval, but they made a remarkable recovery in the second half, and goals by Bradshaw (from a penalty) and Chapman counterbalanced two obtained by Howard for the City in the first half.

A magnificent victory at Leicester by three goals to two assured Burnley of promotion. They held a 2-0 lead at half time, but Fosse got on terms before Freeman won the match for his side by finding the net for the thirtieth time this season.

It is as well that Preston North End gained a long lead at the top of the League some weeks ago, for their recent form has not been convincing. They could only draw (1-1) with Stockport on Saturday, but of course they are quite safe. They have secured the points in no fewer than fifteen League games this season.

Fulham won their match easily although the score was only 3-1, and Clapton Orient accomplished a good performance by drawing at Barnsley, no goal being scored. It will thus be seen that none of London's league teams lost.

The most pronounced victory in the Second Division was gained by Bradford, who trounced Glossop by five clear goals at Park Avenue. The Derbyshire team were completely outplayed, and only fine goal-keeping by Causer saved them from a heavier defeat.

Birmingham fared little better, for they lost by four clear goals at Leeds. Their faint hopes of promotion were shattered by this defeat and the victory of Burnley at Leicester.

Blackpool, who, with Stockport, will have to go cap in hand to the League and plead for re-election, succeeded in beating Huddersfield by the odd goal in three, but Bristol City, without Wedlock, were no match for Grimsby, who won by three clear goals on their own ground. One of the few "away" teams to win in the three premier Leagues was Hull City, for whom Fenwick scored the only goal of the game at Wolverhampton. Notts Forest were the eleventh of the First and Second Division teams who failed to score, Bury beating them by two goals at Gigg Lane. The Forest have had very nearly as bad a season as their neighbours, Notts County.

Not a single home team lost in the Southern League, but there were two drawn games, and one of these had a strong bearing on the championship, for the fact that neither Swindon nor West Ham could get the major points was a distinct help to the Argyle, who, though not at their best, easily accounted for Gillingham on the Home Park ground.

The race for the championship—which at the beginning of the month was so open, though the Palace were slight favourites—has now been reduced to a match, or practically so, for West Ham United cannot aggregate more than 49 points, and both Swindon and the Argyle are likely to do better than that.

Queen's Park Rangers played against Merthyr who were well beaten by 4 goals to 1. Ives scored two goals, the others for the winners being registered by W. Gaul and Revill. The solitary point gained by Merthyr came from a penalty kick.

Crystal Palace fell further down the list by losing at Northampton, but no other London club lost, and the two points that Brentford gained at the expense of Watford may help to save them from relegation. But their form was far from smart in front of goal, where numberless errors were committed, and as Norwich City won by 3-0 against Southampton, it is only natural that the supporters of Brentford have some misgivings concerning their game at Merthyr next Saturday.

On that day, Norwich City visit Reading, who caused a big surprise by losing at Stoke to such an extent as four clear goals. This was the score at New Cross, where Coventry City were the victims, but then nearly everybody expected Millwall to win with something to spare.

The Scottish League games played this week resulted as follows:—

	Pts.
Clyde	3
Dundee	0
Aberdeen	1
Hibernian	4
Falkirk	6
Morton	1
Third Lanark	0
Rangers	0
Partick Thistle	0
Kilmarnock	0
Hamilton	0
Raith Rovers	0

Rugby is practically finished for the season. The following are the results of the few games played:

	Pts.
Newport (h)	11
Bedford (h)	3
Cardiff (h)	14
Aberavon (h)	14
Swansea	32
Neath (h)	15
Devon Albion	10
Northampton	3
Leicester	10
Llanelly	0
Bridgend (h)	0
Gloucester	0

Yorkshire Cup—Final.

Headingley	20
Harrogate Old Boys	5

ROWING.

A great loss has been sustained by medical science and the sporting world in the sudden death of Mr. R. B. Etherington-Smith, F.R.C.S., assistant surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Cambridge rowing "blue" and coach.

On Monday April 14, Mr. Etherington-Smith operated on a friend for gangrene and on Wednesday he was himself taken ill with pneumo-coccul peritonitis, an infection of the lining of the abdominal cavity. On Thursday he was operated on at the hospital but he died on Saturday morning.

It was at first thought that the surgeon was infected during the operation for gangrene of the lung, which he performed, but medical men in touch with his case are not disposed to accept this view. Peritonitis and pneumonia are very prevalent at this time of the year.

Mr. Etherington-Smith's death came as a great shock to his colleagues at the hospital. He was thirty-six years old, and the son of Mr. J. H. Etherington-Smith, Recorder of Derby and Bencher of the Inner Temple.

He was educated at Repton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and he made a great name for himself as an oarsman being captain of the Cambridge University Boat Club, when Cambridge won the inter-University race after nine consecutive defeats.

He rowed in the Cambridge crews of 1898, 1899 and 1900. On the last occasion on which he appeared in the Cambridge boat his brother, Mr. E. B. Etherington-Smith, rowed against him for Oxford.

While he was at Cambridge Mr. Etherington-Smith won the Colquhoun Sculls, and was successful in the 'Varsity fours and pairs. He was captain of the Leander Rowing Club during 1903-8 and of the English Olympic Crew in 1908. He rowed in the Leander crew which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley in 1901, 1903 and 1905 and the Stewards Cup in 1905.

In 1900 he became surgical registrar and warden of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Recently he was appointed assistant surgeon.

GOLF.

In two matches in which Harry Vardon (South Herts) was in opposition to E. Ray (Oxhey), the open champion, Vardon was victorious. The Hindhead Club, Haslemere, arranged the matches in which these noted professionals took part, in company with the club's professionals, G. A. Pownall and his assistant, F. Rutter.

In the morning a foursome was played in which Vardon, who was partnered by Pownall, defeated Ray and Rutter by 3 up and 1 to play; while in the afternoon a medal round was arranged with the object of establishing a record for the altered course—two new holes and several bunkers having been added. The open champion was opposed to Vardon, and the latter was again successful in defeating Ray. With a score of 82 he was the winner by two strokes and put up a record for the altered course.

The golf in both of the matches was indifferent and in the stroke round both men lost several strokes on the greens. In the morning match Vardon and his partner took an early lead, and at the turn held an advantage of three holes. With this advantage they had an easy matter on the homeward half, and the open champion had to play well to keep the match alive so long as he did.

The wind had considerably increased in the afternoon, and although the weather was still fine, this militated against low scoring. Both men dropped several strokes on the greens and Vardon especially took three putts on many of them. Ray quite spoiled his chance by taking 10 to the fourth hole, otherwise he would no doubt have won. At this hole he pushed his second into the rough, and he could not get the ball clear of the heather even after three shots. Although the champion had this score against him, he was only two strokes behind at the turn and each coming home in 41 Vardon won by two strokes.

ATHLETICS.

There were some fine performances in the seven miles walking and ten miles running championships of the Amateur Athletic Association at Stamford Bridge grounds on Saturday. The 3,000 spectators witnessed an unprecedented occurrence in the walking event, where the result was a dead-heat between the holder, R. Bridge of the Lancashire Walking Club, and H. V. L. Ross (Uxbridge and West Middlesex A. C.), the London to Brighton record holder and two miles walking champion of 1911.

When Bridge entered the last lap he held an advantage of about twenty yards, but Ross never relaxed his efforts, and, spurting at a great pace, got within six yards of Bridge at the bottom of the last stride. The judges declared it a dead-heat and the two men therefore become joint holders of the championship. The time for seven miles was 52 mins. 8 2-5 secs.—the third fastest in the history of the event, which dates from the year 1866, only two-fifths of a second slower than the time in which G. E. Larner won in 1911, and 31 2-5 secs. slower than E. J. Webb's best championship performance of 51 mins. 37 secs. in 1910.

J. J. Lynch, of the Polytechnic Harriers, was third on Saturday in 53 mins. 19 secs., and W. G. Yates of the Salford Harriers, who finished second last year fourth in 54 mins. 21 2-5 secs.

Although not so exciting as the walk, the miles running championship provided plenty of interesting features. E. Golver moved grandly all through, running his first mile in 4 mins. 44 4-5 sec., two miles in 9 mins. 50 1-5. secs. five mile in 25 mins 26 2-5 secs., and he eventually scored an easy win in 51 mins. 56 4-5 secs. H. D. Baldwin (Derby and County H.) was second in 52 mins. 54 2-5 secs., and W. J. Tucker (R. Cading A. C.) third in 53 mins. 44 4-5 secs.

The final of the tug of war (90 stones)

The final of he tug of war (90 stones) championship was won by the 2nd Coldstream Guards, who beat the Croydon Gas Company by 2 pulls to 0.

LADIES' HOCKEY.

A wedding of much interest took place at St. Mary's Church, Berwick, when Miss Muriel King, daughter of the vicar of the parish, was married to Mr. Victor Faulks. The bride is a hockey International, having played left back for England against England and Ireland last season. She has won open lawn tennis tournaments in England, Scotland, Wales, and France, and is regarded as Scotland's third best lady player.

According to the report of Sir Malcolm M'Ilwraith, Judicial Adviser to the Khedive, crime, and especially the crime of murder, is increasing in Egypt.

DOES INDIA WANT GOLD?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With God's grace and mercy we are passing through halcyon days of peace and plenty. Only last year, which was a Hindu-marriage year, we had bumper harvests, our exports had touched record figures and trade conditions were highly favourable everywhere. We bullionists also expected to reap a magnificent harvest, but were sorely disappointed. The consumption of gold (bullion) was normal, because people have come to realise the equal advantage of sovereigns and bullion and invest their savings in both; again the purchase of silver was to a great extent neglected. Instead of the ryot buying silver he actually sold more silver than he bought. The difference in silver refined here and English silver bars, which is generally on an average half per cent. in favour of the English stock, immediately dwindled into a disparity and came down to as much as three per cent. The rate of English bars then was somewhere near 80, whereas silver refined here could not be disposed of even at 77. This indicated that India was selling more silver than it was buying. The consumption in such prosperous times ought to have been more than two hundred slabs a day, whereas for months together it stagnated to as low a figure as twenty five. Now this shortage of consumption was due to more or less preventible causes. First the depletion of the currency reserve and the talk of a Chinese loan to enable China to meet its obligations in silver, tempted the Indian 'gang' to go in for a world's 'corner' of the white metal. Prices for months together were artificially sustained, making it too tempting for some of the hoards to come out of their vaults for profitable disposal. The hoards were melted, refined and sold off at highly favourable prices. Meanwhile the price of English silver bars had to be artificially sustained, till the Government were constrained to enter freely into the market for a purchase. Thus silver which could easily have been had below 70, the Government had no recourse left but to purchase at 80 and upwards, for the depletion in the Currency reserve had already gone below the minimum point and bumper crops awaited to be financed. Had the Government succeeded in purchasing silver below 70, the profit in coinage would have far exceeded the actual profit made, our worthy finance member in the Council would have succeeded in presenting a more prosperous budget, directly the grants to irrigation and railway would have been freer, the remissions in taxation would have been indirectly greater, and the balance carried over for times of exigencies more substantial. So what the 'gang' in exact figures came to be profited by their manipulations, came out indirectly from the pockets of the poor and the 'people's budget' was deprived of much of its flexibility and buoyancy. Again owing to the dear price of the metal, the bulk of the ryots did not deem it advisable to invest savings in silver, a good substitute was found in gold and the current of the life long habit of the people began to be slowly drifted into a different channel. So it was not the people who voluntarily began to give up their life long habits, but circumstances drove them away from their beaten track. It's only recently that we hear so much of gold displacing silver to the extent it does. When the next famine overtakes us and we have to put on the market the stock of silver recently bought at a high price, the loss incurred thereon will be so great as to be almost unbearable; lessons learnt in times of calamity and distress will never be forgotten and gold will begin to displace silver with greater consistency.

The second unkind cut comes from the Government itself. For revenue purposes, it has artificially raised the price of this 'luxury'—which is no luxury but a necessity to India—by about ten per cent, against the wishes of the majority of the non-official members of the Imperial Council. The rumour for the removal of the surtax in the budget, in our circle, is so ripe and rampant, that we earnestly wish it to turn out a fact. Excepting for revenue purposes this surtax on silver is inexcusable and the sooner a way be found to remove it the deeper will be the gratitude of the people.

In times of political tension in Europe, the nerves of all the civilised Governments are on tenter hooks, they all rush precipitously to hoard in their treasuries as much gold as possible, and as the demand for gold is always greater than the world's supply, the demand at such a time from so large a continent as India, will create a financial crisis of an unthinkable magnitude. I must not be here misunderstood. I am against either gold currency or the habit of gold-hoarding by the Indians. If the Indians want gold by all means let them have it as much as they like, but I think India still is neither so civilised, rich, nor educated to have an exclusive thirst for gold. It is only in highly civilised countries that we find gold displacing all other precious metals and wherever civilisation is not advanced enough or where the old civilised countries like India are emerging from their sleep of ages, silver alone for an indefinite period keeps its hold on the markets of the countries. The demand for gold from big cities in India is unfortunately misunderstood to mean a genuine demand from the interior.

If the Indians also want gold in shape of coins, you cannot withstand their legitimate demands. If an expert and well wisher like Mr. P. W. De Webb thinks it high time for India to have its own Open Mint, by all means let us be saddled with it, irrespective of the cost, but let us only have English sovereigns and nothing else. The English sovereign has an universal facility of exchange. It is not of an inconvenient denomination as some people want to make us believe, its size quite tallies with the size of the 'putlees' which the Hindus universally coin for their necklaces. From Moscow to Washington it immediately fetches a sum equivalent to fifteen rupees and no less; whereas every other gold coin has but a fluctuating exchange value, it realises its exact gold value and finds immediate acceptance everywhere. It has again Chamberlain's fiscal virtue. It knits us together imperially for ever in indissoluble bonds. Such is the prestige of the British coin, of which an Englishman may well be proud. Hence I see the absolute futility of any substitute. It will both be undesirable and away from all patriotic sentiments.

Again the new Ten Rupee Mohur will be too small a coin and will never be popular unless it is coined in a size large enough not to get easily lost. And if we have the size big enough to obviate the chances of its being lost it will be too thin to resist the wear and tear of every day circulation. Thus the reasons for a complete unpopularity of half sovereigns are not far to be sought. They are not even sufficiently used or known in our Second City of the Empire. I have my own personal experience as a bullionist of more than twelve years, which urges me to raise my voice, in face of an almost accredited unanimity of opinion, against the coinage of these Ten Rupee Mohurs. We cannot make them sufficiently big in size unless you disproportionately alloy them with baser metals, which will soon deprive them of their colour and brilliancy. And let it not be forgotten that the people who daily see such bright and brilliant colours at every sun-rise and sun-set and whose instincts are imbedded in the deeper realities of life will never be trifled with.

So whilst summing up let me draw the attention of the Government to the following facts:—That means as promptly as possible be devised to check the growing abuse of "corners." That if revenues permit, the surtax on silver be as quickly removed as possible. That the sovereigns be allowed to flow in as freely as they are imported now, for India is in no way in any special need of a localised currency. And last but not the least, be it sufficiently understood, that the whole of India does not on its own accord want gold, but circumstances created by undesirable practices and impatient legislation are driving her away from her desired course, chalked out by God's own equitable laws.

Yours etc.,
J. D. SHROFF.

Thakurdwar, May 7th.

TAXI-CAB STAND IN ORMISTON ROAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Thursday evening at about 6 o'clock Ormiston Road in the vicinity of the Taj Mahal Hotel was peacefully invaded by a number of Taxi-cabs escorted by two police constables. At the time several conjectures were raised to account for the abrupt appearance of the cars and after enquiries being made we found to our dismay and astonishment that it was a Taxi-cab Stand. Are there no available places near Apollo Bunder that the police in their wisdom should have especially hit upon this road? Cannot a stand be easily made to the West of Yacht Club Chambers or round the amphitheatre site? The nuisance which this new pest will create can be better imagined than described. The same night we were aroused times out of number by a variety of strange and weird noises. It really makes one's blood boil to have such a state of affairs going on under one's very nose, and I presume, and say with an amount of certainty, I am echoing the feelings of many of my neighbours.

What about the little children who are startled and aroused from their deep slumber by the sudden misfires of some of the cars? Add to this the untold serious disadvantages and inconveniences to which we are put and our situation becomes quite intolerable and unbearable.

I crave your hospitality, sir, to stamp out this positive nuisance and to do the immediate needful in the matter.

Yours etc.,
M.

Ormiston Road, May 9.

STRAY CAT LADY.

The waifs and strays of London's cats have lost their best friend by the death of Miss Kate Cording, foundress of the Feline Defence League. Largely at her own expense she organised the collection of these unfortunate animals—lately to the number of 11,000 a year—and secured for them a painless end in the lethal chamber at her Cats' Home at Islington.

The lost, neglected, ill-treated, and dis-owned cats in all the byways and highways of London were systematically collected by Miss Cording and her helpers. A fishing net, a lantern, and a big basket were part of their equipment. They worked mainly by night and often in City churchyards, the favourite haunts of homeless cats.

Once she was told that there were cats and kittens in a closed vault in St. Luke's Churchyard. It was impossible to reach them, but one kitten was caught with a fishing net. Eventually the vault was opened and disclosed the skeletons of more than thirty cats.

Twenty-four men and women have been arrested by the police at St. Petersburg on suspicion of being concerned in a new revolutionary organisation.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY ROUTES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I send you herewith a copy of a letter which I lately addressed to the Traffic Manager of the Bombay Tramways, and shall be obliged if you will publish it with the present letter.

I think it is sufficiently clear that I do not pretend to have made anything like an exhaustive criticism of the proposed publication.

From what we know of the numerous caused of complaint against the Traffic Management of the Bombay Tramways, perhaps after all this proposed publication is just about what we might have expected.

Yours, etc.,
J. G. E. METCALFE.

12, Bank Street.
Bombay, May 9th.

(Copy)

12, Bank Street,
Bombay, 2nd. May 1913.

The Traffic Manager,
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I now have to acknowledge the proof pamphlet of your New Transfer Tables &c, with your letter of 26th. ultimo, in which you kindly say you will be glad to consider any suggestions I may have to make about them.

I regret to find that the pamphlet is not at all what would be expected from what you said at our interview on the 14th. ult., and therefore I fear my suggestions must be chiefly destructive rather than constructive.

As far as I can see there is only one thing in favour of the pamphlet which is that on the plan are shown running times in minutes from point to point, and that this is reproduced in the Table of Tramway Routes by showing running times between various termini.—In the Section Tables it is an ingenious idea to show any car" as "X," the recognised representative of the unknown quantity. This, I think, is all that can be said in favour of the proposed publication.

The pamphlet may doubtless be indispensable to tramway officials and their staff and may be intended to legalise some new regulations of doubtful benefit to passengers, but as a source of information to passengers it would be of only the smallest possible use.

To begin with the first page; I think the plan is considerably too small, only 6 inches by 2 inches. It should be large enough to show a few of the principal streets or parts of them.

The chief objection to the table of Tramway Routes on page 2 is a very serious one, this being that the table gives no indication of any intended change in the present entirely inadequate and absurd method of indicating routes and destinations of cars, indeed the table seems to show that there is no intention to change the present system, but rather that it is to be perpetuated, and this though you told me at our interview that it is the intention to have large numbers on the cars indicating their routes, as is done in the properly run tram services in Europe and Britain, and to have also boards with the routes painted on them which shall be lighted up at night, both figures and boards to show in all directions. In view of your clearly stated intention in this connection, I can only suppose that the inclusion of the two last columns, showing the present disc system is an oversight. It is so obviously the duty of a tram service, such as the Bombay one, to properly show on the cars their routes and destinations, that it is incomprehensible that anyone should think of doing otherwise.

In the same table the routes do not seem to be given in sufficient detail; in most cases one or two more places or streets on the route should be shown.

Also in the same table there is the strange mistake of showing the routes (or so-called sections) backwards way. It is the custom, the very natural custom, with railways and tramways to name the stations or stopping places *from* the chief terminus, or from the direction of the chief terminus, not *towards* it, and proceeding from it is always known as travelling *down*.

This being recognised, the stations are correctly shown on your tickets in the order of *from* the main terminus, that is to say beginning at Grant's Buildings or Sassoon Dock; yet in your table of Tramway Routes the sections are shown the opposite (the wrong) way, for example, "Parel to Sassoon Dock," "Tardeo to Grant's Buildings" &c. Strangely enough the same mistake is made in the "Section Tables," there, cars travelling *from* Sassoon Dock or Grant's Buildings are shown as "up" cars, though the stations or stopping places are shown and unnumbered correctly *from* those places; the same mistake is of course made about cars travelling in the opposite direction, these being wrongly called "down" cars.

The suggested Rule No. 4 should certainly not be brought into force until the routes and destinations of cars are properly shown and conductors and inspectors are taught that one of their important duties is to give information to passengers. Under the present system, or want of system, very large numbers of passengers get into wrong cars and cannot possibly help doing so, however intelligent they may be, and however much they may be accustomed to travelling by Bombay trams. In this connection it is well to draw notice to the fact that passengers are put to grave inconvenience by conductors and inspectors nearly always failing to give information whether spontaneously or when asked for. I am told that this is not the case in such places as Calcutta and Madras where there are properly run tram services.

The 22 pages, mostly of close figures, of the "Section Tables," intended to show passengers where they may change, can never be of any ordinary use to tram users; if it requires such an enormous volume of figures to give the information, passengers will certainly elect to continue without the information. I have only glanced through these tables, but even in doing so I have come across a number of doubtful things in them appreciably reducing the value of the tables if they have any, such as the foot note on each page "C Clare Road Line;" what line is this? I do not find Clare Road on the plan, it is not on the tickets, and it is not on the cars. I eventually find it in one place in the table of Tramway Routes. Again what is the "Cruikshank Road Line" shown on every page? It is not to be found *anywhere* not even even in the "Tramway Routes." How many people in Bombay know where Cruikshank Road is, and what cars pass along it.

On page 6 what are "Museum Cars?" Are they cars going to or going from Museum? And on the same page what is the meaning of the note about these cars; it is certainly not English, or certainly not English that I can understand proceeding beyond *what* station?

In these 22 pages I find D frequently repeated; I look at the foot notes to find what it means, and I can find no explanation of D, so I give it up. After a time I discover that a small d means *"direct,"* a capital D all through the tables, and an explanatory small d all through the foot note explanations; no wonder I am much exercised.

There is no apparent indication of the order in which the various journeys are shown in these tables, so to find any given journey I have to wander down the first column of each of the 22 pages perhaps.

As I have had occasion to make a formal complainant about a Wari Bunder car not waiting for me, to transfer to it and your Managing Engineer then informed me that I am allowed to change either at Museum East or at Fort Market, therefore I look up the journey Sassoon Dock to Wari Bunder and on page 26 I find I am allowed to change at Museum and at Crawford Market; if the Managing Engineer has written to me that I am allowed to change at Fort Market, why is this not shown in the table?

If a glance reveals such a number of doubtful points as I have mentioned, what would a close examination show?

Incidentally I would point out that there ought not to be two stopping places with such similar names as "Bori Bunder" and "Wari Bunder;" the similarity is continually causing misunderstandings and is quite unnecessary; in the day of the horse cars it used to be "Prince's Dock" an entirely suitable name and it would be well to change back to it.

Also "Fort Market" in the same way is an unfortunate name as there is a "Crawford Market;" the name Fort Market ought to be changed as well.

"Grant Road" is an unsuitable name in view of the length of that road. The name of that terminus ought to be "Grant Road Station."

As regards the rule on page 28 that passengers must enter cars by the rear platform and leave by the driver's, I have never known any attempt to be made by any of your staff to induce passengers to do this.

As regards the table of first and last cars, the so-called figures in black" are not nearly black enough, the contrast between them and the others should be much greater to be of any appreciable service. This however is of no consequence to the public because without instruction the table is most difficult to understand and contains an enormous amount of details of no use to the public and in any case the times of first and last cars are not as important as it is to know at what intervals cars run. While giving this information you could show times of first and last cars from termini which is all that is wanted. I know you are aware that the London General Omnibus Company's little time table gives the routes, numbers, intervals of running and first and last cars, because when I mentioned these points to you you recognised that I had in my minds's eye their little time table and you immediately produced one. I think the thing should be done the same way in Bombay instead of the ponderous and to a very great extent useless work you propose.

It should hardly be necessary for me to point out that one of the great conveniences of knowing at what intervals the various cars run is that if a passenger misses a car he is then in a position to judge whether to wait for the next car, or walk to his destination or take some other conveyance.

I return herewith the proof pamphlet with thanks.

It is my present intention to send a copy of this letter to the Municipal Commissioner for his consideration.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. J. G. E. METCALFE.

USE OF DOGS IN WAR.

The utilisation of dogs for the discovery of wounded on the battlefield has now definitely passed the experimental stage in France, says a Paris correspondent. The Minister of War has, in view of the satisfactory result obtained chiefly during the autumn manœuvres, decided that the field hospital dog shall figure on the mobilisation rolls. Training kennels have been established at Fontainebleau, and in time of war each group of stretcher-bearers will have the service of from four to six dogs. Animals belonging to private individuals, as well as to societies for the said of the wounded, are liable to requisition on mobilisation. The demand of the field dog on the regimental kitchen estimated at one penny per diem.

VARYING VALUE OF "TIMES."

When the "Times" is issued to-day to the public for twopence, that will be the eighth change in price made by our contemporary since its foundation. In 1796 it cost 4½d.; 1799 witnessed an increase to 6d.; and ½d. was added ten years later; the Waterloo year witnessed a similar increase; in 1836 the price jumped down by 2d. to fall another penny in 1855. The reduction to 3d. was made on October 1, 1861, the price at which it has since stood, so far as the general public is concerned. Some of those fluctuations were, of course, due to the stamp tax on newspapers.

M. Aimond, who is reporting to the French Senate on the Budget, states that there is a deficiency of £8,000,000, in the estimates for 1913, whilst in 1914 the deficit will be £14,000,000 rendering new taxation necessary.

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All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

LIVINGSTONE DICK—On the 1st May, at 13 Pipe-road, Kidderpore, to Mr. and Mrs. D Livingstone Dick, a son.

JOSCELYNE—April 26th, at Purneah, the wife of H. A. Joscelyne, E. B. S. Ry., of a son.

PATTERSON—April 24th, at Howrah, to Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Patterson, a daughter.

THOMAS—At Debra Dun, on the 5th April 1913, the wife of Captain R. H. Thomas, Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEATHS.

TWEEDALE—On the 8th May, at Ahmedabad, suddenly, Joseph Tweedale of Rochdale.

HOGG—April 24th, at Debra Dun, Elma, the beloved wife of Major J. M. T. Hogg, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

HURST—On the 8th May, Mrs. F. Hurst of Colaba, Bombay, deeply mourned by two bereaved daughters, and a large circle of friends. The funeral reaches Sewri at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.). Will friends kindly accept this only intimation.

VINER—April 23rd, at London, Mrs. Rose Viner, wife of J. W. Viner, formerly of the Survey Department, Ceylon.

ELSMIE—At Bolarum, on the 2nd May 1913, suddenly, George Elsmie, only son of Lt.-Colonel G. Elsmie, 20th Deccan Horse, and Mrs. Elsmie, aged 4 months.

MARRIAGE.

LANGLEY—BIGGART—April 21st, at Calcutta, at the Wellesley Square, United Free Church, by the Rev. James Watt, D.D., Principal, Scottish Churches College, George H. Langley, Indian Educational Service, to Eva M. Biggart, of Armagh, Ireland.

SHAIL—MARTHINS—At St. Patrick's Church, Agra, on the 30th April 1913, James Alfred Shail, Manager, Lauries' Great Northern Hotel, to Agnes, only daughter of the late F. X. Marthins and Mrs. A. Marthins.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 10th, 1913.

A "GREAT" INDIAN CIVILIAN.

Sir Alfred Lyall was in India from 1856 to 1888. He had rapid promotion, had years of interesting work, was Foreign Secretary under Lord Lytton and ended his career as Lieutenant-Governor of the present United Provinces. For fifteen years thereafter out of the twenty-three in which he lived, he was a member of the India Council. He refused the Governorship first of the Cape and then of New Zealand, preferring, as he said, to go out to Bombay or Madras. These did not come his way. But in 1893, he had set his heart on obtaining the Viceroyalty, in succession to Lord Lansdowne, after the late Sir Henry Norman had refused Mr. Gladstone's offer of that splendid post. But, meanwhile, Lord Rosebery had had the fateful walk with Lord Elgin round Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh, and Sir Alfred Lyall was destined to lose the chance of his life. He does not appear to have been particularly disappointed and went about his accustomed work at the India Office and the even tenour of his colourless literary life. His official career in India had this in common with his life in retirement, that it was full of interesting occupation and was marked by sustained activity. And yet the remarkable thing was that, at every stage of his successful life, he was possessed with a general restlessness and discontent. It was his misfortune in the early part of his career to superintend the executions of those suspected of complicity in the Mutiny. He hated the job. The cry for indiscriminate vengeance had gone forth, and young Lyall's duty it was to be engaged in the grim work of "retributive justice". He wrote home while the daily hangings were going on:—

Queer thoughts about the divine right of revenge come into your head when you really have to send a string of fellow-creatures out of the the world; at least it happens so with me. However, I have made up my mind, and can superintend executions with very little emotion.

He was, all the same, disgusted with it, and was "pretty sure that if the people in England who are screaming for wholesale slaughter were obliged to do the work *in propria persona* they would very soon become disgusted, too." And yet the extraordinary fact comes out that weary as he was of the business while it lasted,—although the excitement of the thing was palpable enough,—he dreaded the inevitable return of quiet days and the aftermath of peace and humdrum administration when the officers of Government will sink into "monotonous propriety". As we have said, his lot was cast in pleasant places: his promotion was rapid and he was already being made much of. But the curious restlessness of his nature is revealed in the haunting dread which possessed him, while he was only thirty years of age and had still twenty-three years of service in front of him—the haunting dread of "the terrible idle years" which will follow his retirement. In a letter written about a year after he came to India he made the curious confession:—

"I never expect to rise above mediocrity here, as I have no interest, which is everything, and have not enough energy to do without it. I shall be happy enough in my own way, but I have mistaken my trade if I wished for any distinction. I daresay that in a few years I shall detest this country as most do, but at present I like it."

Circumstances were constantly happening which forced him into positions in which he found little content. In the early forties of his life, he obtained the coveted appointment of Foreign Secretary under Lord Lytton. Now Sir Alfred had a great liking for Lord Lytton but he detested his "Afghan complications," and would have reversed the whole series of acts of frontier policy which Lord Lytton under Beaconsfield's mandate came out to this country to execute. Apparently, afterwards Sir Alfred modified his anti-forward views; but time brings strange revenges. Two decades later, while he was on the India Council he threw his great influence against the forward policy which resulted in the annexation of Chitral. The Jingo tide was then in full flow; and although Sir Alfred admittedly failed to check it, he put down on paper some very definite opinions which would bear repetition. The whole grievous wrong, he declared, had risen through "not keeping in order your ambitious political and military officers. They are very fine, plucky, keen-minded fellows, but they should not lead a great government by the nose." And again:

"I believe the country at large is just now in no humour to care about proclamations. "Go in and win and damn the expense, especially Indian expense" is the general feeling. We are in the position of the Liberal party that tried to keep Lytton out of Afghanistan; only unluckily, it is the beginning, not the close, of a Tory Government. There is nothing more to be said. I suppose we must take our discomfiture as an ordinary incident of the parliamentary regime."

Sir Alfred had little in common with the ordinary run of officials who, as he says, "eat, drink and play together". Simla, the workshop of the Empire in the Curzonian conception of Imperial things, repelled him. After a visit there, he writes:

"I don't find myself in the least wishing myself back in to the place; the whole whirligig of Secretaries and Council members with boxes and red chaprassees looks to one rather spectral."

And again:—

"I got back from the plains two days ago rather sorry to leave the heat and the natives; there is nothing so stupid or unreal as this hill station life where a lot of officials eat, drink and play together".

A Liberal by conviction, somewhat sceptical, often bored, Sir Alfred did not see eye to eye with most contemporary officials. We have seen how a cruel combination of circumstances had made him Foreign Secretary to a Viceroy whose foreign policy he loathed. Although a Liberal and an admirer of Lord Ripon, he was afraid that the Liberal Viceroy was going too fast. In a general way he was sympathetic towards Indians, and writing to Lord (then Mr. John) Morley in 1882 he refers with pardonable pride to his having appointed "A native Judge to the Allahabad High Court, the first who has ever been sent there. I want to push on the natives wherever I can, our only chance of placing Government here upon a broad and permanent basis". Contemporary records do not show whether he made any further contribution towards that most praiseworthy consummation. At any rate in 1892, on the India Council, he was actively opposed to the introduction of what Mr. Gladstone described as the life-giving principle of popular election into the Legislative Councils the reform of which was then on the tapis. Sir Alfred atoned for his default of 1892 by actively assisting in giving final shape to the Morley reforms, which came full seventeen years later. The precise character of his contribution to the reforms need not be minutely examined: but in a broad survey of his official career, one sees little justification for thinking that he was capable of developing any enthusiasm for political changes in the East. He was in fact by temperament and training a sceptic with no belief in reforming, or, as he called it, hustling the East. Towards the end of his life, he wrote a characteristic letter, which sums up in pungent, biting sentences his whole outlook on Eastern affairs which, he conceived, were going to the dogs under hustling governors who—

like George Curzon, take upon the Administration the responsibility for plague, famine, and so on, with the result that the Asiatic concludes that the Government has undertaken the business of the gods, and is obviously breaking down!

His administration of the North West Provinces was as colourless as such a philosopher could have made it. The only bright spot one can detect is his appointment of the late Mr. Justice Syed Mahomed to the Allahabad High Court. In ordinary administration, Sir Alfred was not known to be strong or even passably energetic, except when he defended his officials from attack, or, in the name of provincial independence, resented the interference of the Government of India in the domestic concerns of the province he administered. It was characteristic of the man, by the way, that he should drop writing prose or verse in magazines, which he considered an inappropriate thing for the ruler of a province to do and, indeed, he was rather ashamed that people should think that a great Indian satrap had dabbled in literature at all.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS!

On April 20th Reuter wired from London the news of Lord Sydenham's arrival and added that "the papers contain eulogistic reviews of Lord Sydenham's governorship." We suspected at the time that this wide statement was exaggerated, and the arrival of the papers by the mail confirms the suspicion. So far from there being any reality in the vision, conjured up by Reuter's phrase, of a sort of universal paeon of praise going up from the entire British press, the eulogies appear to have been confined to three journals. "The Times," "The Observer" and "The National Review," none of which can be accepted as truly representative of unprejudiced, considered public opinion on Indian questions. On the other hand, as our London correspondent remarks in the letter which we publish in another column, "the Liberal papers have permitted the event to pass practically without remark." As our London correspondent also points out an examination of the eulogies discloses the fact that they all have the same inspiration, and, it may be added, they voice an opinion to which no particular value attaches.

It is a serious matter that a great news agency, subsidised by the Imperial Government and partially supported by the Government of India, should lend itself either through indifference, or a too ready compliance, to a misrepresentation of this kind. The matter is important because a persistent endeavour has been made to represent Lord Sydenham's administration as having transcended in successful results and in popularity any other era in the history of the Presidency. We have had occasion to point out before that nothing could be further from the truth, and we have pleasure in exposing this latest attempt to represent the pipings of a single voice as that of the whole English press.

THE STATUS OF THE POLICE.

We take the following comment on the Poona Torture Case from "Truth":—

Mr. Montagu, the Under-Secretary for India, stated that the Government is anxious to do everything possible to prevent the occurrence of such cases, and that, in point of fact, they are diminishing. It is clear, however, that the measures so far taken have been ineffective, and it is doubtful whether the system of torture will ever be suppressed so long as so-called confessions to the police are accepted as evidence against accused persons. Mr. Montagu observed that continuous efforts have been made to raise the status of the police. The best commentary upon this is contained in his own answer to another question. In Bombay Presidency about 11,000 constables—half of the whole force—are illiterate, and the wages of two of those convicted in the Poona case were under 4s. a week.

The "continuous efforts" to which Mr. Montagu refers, whatever they may be, have not produced any result. The fact is that, so long as a man can get fifty per cent. more remuneration in private service than he can as a policeman, the police force will continue to be the last resort of the classes from which it is, or should be, recruited, and those who find themselves in it will continue to fall in readily with the system of *dustoor, bakshish,* and *zaberdast* which exists, in order to supplement an inadequate wage.

MOSLEM MOVEMENTS IN INDIA.

The "Times" publishes a letter from its Bombay correspondent on the above subject and devotes a leading article thereto. Both deal largely with the "radical break with tradition and recent policy" involved in the Moslem League's declaration in favour of the ideal of autonomy. Why this innocent declaration, which is fully in accord with the highest official sentiment, should so disturb the equanimity of the great London journal is hard to understand. But we must protest against the perversion of facts of which the "Times" is clearly guilty when in its leading article it describes the Congress as a Hindu organisation, "though Parsees as well as Englishmen played a large part in its foundation." This is Indian history as it is made in London! The truth, of course, is that the Congress is no more a Hindu, than a Parsee, or a Mohamedan organisation. Quite as many Parsees, as Englishmen and Moslems have continued to work on the side of the Congress and to attend its annual sittings. The implication that Parsees and Englishmen only assisted in the foundation of the Congress is totally false. The "Times" makes much of the original purpose of the Moslem League which was that there should be no unity of effort with the Congress. There is no endeavour made to show that this original purpose was sound in itself and consistent with the general interest. The Moslem League, we are told, "has not officially, in so many words, announced its intention to pursue more closely the objects avowed by the Congress." This is very wide of the truth. As every one knows, the Moslem League has practically adopted all the important planks in the Congress platform, although it suits the purpose of the "Times" to keep continuously harping on the resolution about the ideal of autonomy! The "Times" is good enough to assure the Moslems that it does not condemn their aspirations as to autonomy but only regards them as premature. But what does the "Times" say about the League accepting the Congress "ideals" in other matters?

DAY BY DAY.

His Excellency the Viceroy is expected to visit Hyderabad on the 29th October.

General and Mrs. Rimington, Mrs. J. B. Wood and Mr. Hensman dined at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday night.

Lieut.-General Sir Bryan Mahon arrived at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, and Mr. W. M. Hailey, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, yesterday afternoon.

His Highness the Nizam leaves Hyderabad on Monday for three weeks' stay in Bombay.

According to the latest information received from Secunderabad, writes a correspondent, His Highness the Nizam is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 12th instant, and will stay for about three weeks. Nawab Usman Yar Dawla of His Highness' staff has arrived in Bombay to make preliminary arrangements.

Prince Vijayrajji of Cutch arrived in Bombay yesterday from Mahableshwar and has put up in the bungalow of Mr. Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji at Warden Road. The Prince intends to stay in Bombay for a couple of days.

The President of the French Republic is to arrive in London from Paris on an official visit to the Court on Tuesday, June 24. M. Poincaré will stay at York House, St. James's Palace, where M. Loubet was lodged in 1903, and M. Falliéres in 1908. There will be a State banquet one night at Buckingham Palace, and another night will be devoted to a gala performance at the Opera. On one night of the President's visit there is to be a banquet at the Foreign Office, which will be a diplomatic and official entertainment, and on another night his Excellency is to give a banquet at the French Embassy, at which the King will be present. One day is to be spent at Windsor Castle, and the President will probably drive through the Great Park to Virginia Water. He is also to be entertained by the Corporation at the Guildhall. The President is to conclude his visit to England on Saturday, June 28.

The "Builder" of April 18th says:—"It is proposed to commemorate the landing of King George in India by the erection of a gateway, which is to be called "the Gateway of India," of which structure Lord Sydenham, the Governor of Bombay, laid the foundation-stone last March. The gateway is described as being intended to be built in 'shining white marble,' and its architecture as 'mixed Hindu and Moslem.' From an illustration in the 'Sphere' it reminds us more of some of the architectural efforts we see carried out in cement in the earlier Victorian suburbs of London, and might well be an amateur's chef d'œuvre; indeed, unless the illustration we have seen is libellous, we feel it would be infinitely better for the reputation of our race that it should never be built. Marriage has been termed the 'picturesque gateway leading to a commonplace estate'; the 'gateway to India' may be described as a 'commonplace gateway to a great Empire.' The latter is an achievement of our race which one would imagine would inspire the designer with ideas, if anything could do so. Even the 'mixture of style' so feelingly alluded to has failed to produce any effervescense in the designer's imagination."

The notification in yesterday's "Government Gazette" of the transferance of the taxi-car rank from between the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Restaurant to that strip of Ormiston Road east of Colaba Causeway has no doubt been effected for some such reason as the greater width of the road at the new site or the fact that traffic is less congested in the new neighbourhood, but it is hard to mark the utility of the change. There is certainly a demand for taxis outside the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Restaurant, which are situated in a comparatively busy quarter, but people will not find it convenient to have to go to an out-of-the-way place like that of the new rank for cars. While on the same subject it might be suggested that two additional ranks be registered in the Fort, one near the Victoria Terminus and the other at Rampart Row. At present, notwithstanding the fact that Bombay is well-equipped with comfortable taxi-cars, it is highly inconvenient that they should be so unequally distributed that although thirty or more stand outside the Taj Mahal Hotel, the main railway terminus of Bombay is without a taxi-rank.

Nearly one-third of the names in the lists of the latest calls to the bar were those of Indian gentlemen, so apparently the Bar has lost none of its attractiveness as a profession in India. Of the 14 called by Lincoln's Inn 11 were Indians. Not a single Indian name occurs among the 17 called by the Inner Temple. Of the 29 called by the Middle Temple, 10 are Indians; and six of the 13 called by Gray's Inn come from India also. A noticeable name is that of H. O. Dankwerts who obtained a certificate of honour in the examination. This gentleman is a son of the well-known K.C., and has thus given early promise of following in his distinguished father's footsteps.

Sir Coutts Lindsey, whose death is announced, was the second Baronet, succeeding his maternal grandfather by special remainder in 1837. Sir Coutts was in the Guards for a few years. He married in 1864 the gifted writer and painter, whose poems and stories had a fair measure of popularity in their day, perhaps the most widely read of her stories being "From a Venetian Balcony." Sir Coutts was born in 1824.

Apropos of Mr. Winston Churchill's visit to the Continent, it may be mentioned that towards the end of last month the "Berliner Zeitung" published a report to the effect that Mr. Churchill had accepted an invitation from the Kaiser to stay at Kiel during the yachting week. The journal added that although the meeting of the British First Lord of the Admiralty and the Emperor could not be entirely devoid of political significance, it would not be a repetition of the mission undertaken by Lord Haldane. Mr. Churchill, it was said, would make his visit ostensibly as a private guest on board the yacht of an English friend.

This report was neither denied nor confirmed nor commented upon in the London Press, but the assurance of the German paper that the visit will not be a repetition of the Haldane mission is especially noticeable, considering the strictures made in the German Press when it was rumoured that such a repetition was to be attempted.

The Home papers announce the arrival in London on April 24 of the Tibetan students to whom reference was made in our telegraphic columns the other day. The names of the students are Mondo Kusho, Kyipup Kusho, Gougkar Kusho, and Kinchengang Kusho. "Kusho" is the Tibetan for "mister." Their ages range from eleven to sixteen years. With them have gone Lungshar Kusho, a Tibetan officer, with his wife, Lungshar Chamkusho; Mr. S. W. Loden La A. Sikken, who is deputy-superintendent of police in Bengal, and his son Topge, who is ten years of age. The mission is in charge of Mr. B. J. Gould, of the Indian Civil Service.

Twenty attacks and seventeen deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday. The total mortality for the day from all causes was 108, out of which small-pox claimed one victim. There were five new cases of small-pox.

BALKAN SITUATION.

FUTURE OF ALBANIA.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.

On the motion of adjournment in the House of Commons, Mr. F. D. Acland, speaking for Sir Edward Grey, who was attending the conference of Ambassadors, made a statement on the Balkan situation. He said that the boundary questions, which had seemed most difficult, were now in course of a friendly settlement.

Albania would lose certain towns to which she had a claim, but, on the contrary, would retain the towns to which others had a claim. The main thing was to establish an Albania capable of development. Montenegro would gain territory which was likely to be considerable.

With regard to the sitdation in Armenia we had made repeated representations to Turkey and had received assurances in connection with the return of troops and the settlement of the refugees in Europe in Armenian districts. There would be no risk of the terrible massacres of the past. We had already received evidence that these assurances were being carried out. Matters must come up between Turkey and the Powers after peace had been signed. Every possible opportunity would then be taken to see that the question of orderly government in Armenia was fully considered.

Mr. Acland emphasized the desire of all the Powers that Turkey should have a good chance of developing in her remaining possessions. Therefore, in raising any matter, Britain would see, as we hoped the other Powers would see, that the matter would be raised by the Powers jointly and that no isolated action would be taken.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.
LONDON, May 9.

The Conference of Ambassadors has adjourned until the 20th instant. It is hoped, meanwhile, that the varying schemes for the creation of a new Albania will have been threshed out. The vehement opposition of the Greeks to the plans hitherto formulated is certain. A semi-official Greek statement it says that Greece will not accept any frontier for Epirus other than that now occupied by her troops.

TENSION BETWEEN GREEKS AND ITALIANS.

It is notorious that Italy and Austria are equally determined not to acquiesce in the Greek demands, Italy especially desiring to prevent the establishment of an important naval base sheltered by Corfu. Feeling among Italians and Greeks in the islands occupied by the former is becoming extremely bitter and is reflected in the Greek Press.

MONTENEGRO AND RUSSIA.

CETINJE, May 9.

General Vukotich has formed a Ministry. King Nicholas, addressing Parliament, justified his action regarding Skutari. Russia, Servia, and Greece had counselled submission, and Russia would continue to protect Montenegro, which would go forward increased and strengthened. (Cheers).

ALBANIA'S FUTURE RUTER.

CHRISTIAN OR TURK?

LONDON, May 9.

The Conference of Ambassadors yesterday considered the scheme proposed by Austria and Italy for the Government of Albania, recommending that a foreign Prince be selected as ruler.

It is believed that Austria desires a Catholic Prince, while Italy would prefer a Protestant.

A Russian memorandum shows Russia to be inclined to a Turkish Governor nominated by the Powers.

RECRUITING FOR TEE RAND.

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY AMONG NATIVE MINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPE TOWN, May 9.

In the House of Assembly yesterday Mr. Sauer announced that the mortality in the Rand Mines among the natives recruited from the tropics was such that recruiting was little less than murder. Therefore, the Government had decided to forbid it.

SUFFRAGETTE CONSPIRACY.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

INGENIOUS PLOT AGAINST THE LORDS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 8.

The suffragettes charged with conspiracy were further remanded today.

All the women were released on bail, including Mrs. Drummond and Miss Kenney, who appeared ill.

A detective gave evidence to finding a letter suggesting a plot against the House of Lords by getting a suffragette a position as a typist there.

CLYDE SHIPYARDS UNREST.

BIG STRIKE IMPENDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.

The refusal of the men to work overtime in the shipyards on the Clyde and in the north-east of England owing to dissatisfaction with their wages is causing uneasiness. A strike of a hundred thousand men is feared. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain has decided on general action against the non-Unionists, similar to that recently taken in South Wales. There has been a fall in the membership of the Unions since the national strike.

LONDON'S CHIEF POLICE MAGISTRATE.

MR. CURTIS BENNETT APPOINTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 9.

Mr. Curtis Bennett, the Metropolitan Police Magistrate, Bow Street, has been appointed Chief Police Magistrate, London, in succession to Sir Albert de Rutzen, who has retired.

Mr. Graham Campbell succeeds Mr. Bennett.

MR. SAMUEL AND MARCONI ENQUIRY.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.

In a Reuter message of March 31st the evidence of Mr. Herbert Samuel was incorrectly reported.

It should have read, "He explained that the use of the name of his cousin, Mr. Gerald Montagu, as a holder of shares in the Marconi Company," etc., not "of his shares in the Marconi Company."

Mr. Samuel swore he had never had dealings of any sort with any Marconi Company.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

ANGLO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.

Reuter states that an agreement between Britain and Turkey, disposing of all questions connected with the Baghdad Railway, Koweit and the Turco-Persian Frontier, was likely to be concluded in the near future, the negotiations being far advanced.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ADJOURNS TILL 27TH.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 9.

The House of Commons has adjourned till the 27th instant.

CALIFORNIAN LAND POLICY.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR'S NOTE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
WASHINGTON, May 9.

Mr. Bryan will to-day receive Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, who will present a Note outlining the views of Japan with regard to the Californian Land Ownership Bill.

The Cabinet will immediately meet to consider the Note.

PREMIER LEAVES FOR THE CONTINENT.

OTHER VISITORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mrs. Cornwallis West, and Admiral Moore have left for Venice and the Mediterranean.

ENGLAND AND CHINA

RECOGNITION OF REPUBLIC.

TIBETAN QUESTION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 8.

In his speech in the House of Commons on opium growing in China Mr. Acland said there was no desire to delay the recognition of the Government of China on our part. Britain's one desire was to get formal authoritative confirmation of the treaty and the customary rights enjoyed by the British and our other nationals in China. When that was received the recognition would follow immediately.

We had surely shown that we were well-wishers of China. With regard to the loan, we had acted just as much in China's interests as we had in the opium question. It was the same with the recognition of the Government.

Colonel Yate asked for an assurance that Tibet questions would first be satisfactorily settled.

Mr. Acland replied that that introduced exactly the opposite point of view, namely, that we should make recognition dependent on other things, which would take weeks and months satisfactorily to settle. He was afraid that was not the best way to get a settlement of such questions.

OPIUM AGREEMENT.

REVISION DESIRED BY CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.

The Chinese Foreign Minister yesterday morning presented a despatch to the British Minister in Peking, requesting a revision of the Opium Agreement by the mutual consent of Great Britain and China.

U. S. TARIFF BILL.

OBJECTION TO SUGAR SCHEDULE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 9.

The Tariff Bill has been introduced in the Senate. The Democratic majority there has hitherto been six, but two Louisiana democrats will oppose the Bill, objecting to the new sugar schedule. It is anticipated that at the final vote in August the Democrats will be successful in spite of a narrow margin.

Among small changes in the tariff are the placing of indigo on the free list, the reduction of the duty on vanilla beans from fifty to thirty cents, on cents, and on castor oil from five to three cents a gallon.

The figures in the passing of the Tariff Bill in the House of Representatives were 281 against 139.

KAISER'S DAUGHTER'S WEDDING.

TSAR AND TSARITSA TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, May 9.

It is understood that arrangements are complete for the Tsar to attend the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter. The Tsaritsa will accompany the Tsar.

CRICKET.

MARYLEBONE-NOTTS MATCH ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.

The match between Marylebone and Notts at Lord's was abandoned without a ball being bowled.

CHINESE LOAN.

PROTEST FROM MANCHURIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.

A telegram from Mukden states that the provincial authorities in Manchuria are protesting against the conclusion of the five-Power loan.

The Governors of Kirin and Mukden have resigned.

SAMUEL INDEMNITY BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.

The Samuel Indemnity Bill was introduced in the House of Commons to-day, and formally read for the first time.

The second reading will take place on June 2nd.

LONDON LETTER.

POLITICS OF THE WEEK.

A 200 MILLION BUDGET.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, April 25.

Mr. Lloyd George has done with Budget adventures. He is not likely unless the tide of British trade should turn before he goes out of office, to go after any new hen-roosts. On Wednesday a speech of rather less than two hours served for the exposition of a Budget which has been received with equanimity by all those who have property or incomes capable of being taxed. There is to be, as one financial paper expresses it, "no more grab" for the present. It is to all intents and purposes a two-hundred-million Budget, a product which would have seemed appalling to Gladstone and would have paralyzed the mind of Sir Robert Peel. To-day we take it as a matter of course—just as, if the present tendency in the Western World receives no check, we shall a few years hence take an annual national expenditure of 300 or 400 millions sterling. The Budget, says the leading Liberal organ, "turns out to be of the kind which lovers of slashing Budgets may call humdrum, but which the frail taxpayer receives with a deep breath of relief". An additional sum of six or seven millions will have to be found during the year, but Mr. Lloyd George relies entirely upon existing sources of revenue and the continuance of good times. Hence the descriptive headlines in the Opposition press—"A Speculative Budget," "A Budget Built on Hopes", "A Great Gamble in Futures".

THE WEEK ABROAD.

The capture of Skutari by the Montenegrins would alone have been sufficient to give the events of the week on the Continent a special interest. In the flush of the Montenegrin success the comments of the papers on the Powers and the Albanian question seem rather wide of the mark, but we may take it that, when the emotions of the moment have had time to cool, King Nicholas and his advisers will be induced to discuss matters in relation to the general situation. The Belgian strike is at an end. It has been conducted with a very notable absence of violence, and the victory is claimed by both sides. Actually the Government seems to have come out of it rather luckily, but the strike leaders are entitled to say that they have advanced the franchise question by a good long step, and moreover that they have demonstrated the existence in the Belgian democracy of great reserves of character and restraint. In the field of European affairs, however, the real event of the week has been the crushing exposure by Dr. Liebknecht of widespread corruption and intrigue connected with the manufacture of armaments in Germany and France. This is the most overwhelming thing of the kind for years. It may not make the smallest impression on the nations' insane policy, which every decent politician deplores and no statesman or Government is able in the least degree to influence. But it has at all events served as a revelation to the world of the things that must go on so long as the material interests of a vast army of capitalists, professional people, and wage-earners are bound up with the industry of war.

MR. BELLOC—THE NEW WITNESS.

Save for the financial statement the parliamentary week has been, as usual, uneventful. The newspapers continue to live upon the Marconi Committee and the seemingly inexhaustible supply of sensational or farcical copy furnished by the High Court of Justice. In the Marconi committee-room the Belloc-Chesterton group has had another innings, and Mr. Hilaire Belloc is at last standing in the limelight. Before he was called yesterday the Committee had the pleasure of examining Mr. A. R. Orage, a rather curiously interesting person and the editor of an even more curious paper—the "New Age". He had printed articles dealing with the Marconi rumours; but they merely "expressed the whole thing hypothetically" and therefore gave, as he thought, no opportunity for the accused Ministers to test the matter in court. Then came Mr. Belloc, who began with a long written statement explaining his position in relation to the "Eye-Witness" (now the "New Witness"), which for many months has had Ministers and Marconi as the chief part of its stock-in-trade. This done, certain members of the Committee tried a fall with Mr. Belloc on ground from which it might have been thought, they would have been warned off by their encounter with Mr. Leo Maxse last session. Mr. Belloc first declined to disclose the identity of the person whose information he had accepted in regard to the Marconi dealings, and then Mr. Handel Booth (whose presence on the Committee must by this time be a matter of lamentation to his colleagues) began to question him as to his share in the "Eye-Witness" articles. He declined to answer. The responsible editor, he said, was Mr. Cecil Chesterton; and Mr. Cecil Chesterton was in a few days to be called upon to answer for himself in a court of law. Mr. Belloc, therefore, was not going to say a word one way or the other as to what he had written on the subject which had led to the enquiry. He made one definite statement: that he had no facts to go upon except this, which he regarded as the only essential fact:

> As a member of the public criticising what I believe to be a contract highly detrimental to the public I discovered in common with thousands of members of the public that the Postmaster-General had advantaged to an enormous degree the brother of the Attorney-General and could only have done it with the connivance or assent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. That is the one fact upon which I wrote; beyond that I did not go. That was sufficient for me.

For the rest, the editor was responsible. If they wanted any more from him they had better call him again after Mr. Cecil Chesterton had been heard. As might have been predicted, this was too much for the Committee. Outsiders were asked to withdraw and the doors were closed for the secret deliberations (a bad practice, here as in India). When the public were readmitted, Mr. Belloc was no longer in the witness-chair. He had retired victorious. The new line of defence is a very pretty bit of strategy. First, an editor (Mr. Maxse) is called. When he is asked on what evidence he made charges of gross corruption against Ministers, he says that editorial principle and etiquette forbid him to give his contributors away. Then a contributor (Mr. Belloc) is summoned. Asked to tell the Committee which articles or parts of articles he wrote, he says that is a question for the editor: journalistic principle forbids him to say a word, one way or the other, which might infringe on the editor's responsibility. The Committee, of course, is helpless; and its members look no doubt with hope to the forthcoming proceedings in the Criminal Court. In passing, however, one may note a curious little point. The Belloc-Chesterton contention is that the anonymity of British journalism is largely to blame for the alleged servility and corruption of the Press. But anonymity, it is clear, has its uses for journalists in a tight corner.

HILAIRE BELLOC.

In this country everyone knows Hilaire Belloc, but in other parts of the world people may wonder how it is that he has attained a position of such remarkable prominence. He is still comparatively young, a little over forty, a man of mixed French and English birth and upbringing. Twenty years ago he was the rising hope of Oxford Liberalism; a favourite of Balliol College, which he has celebrated in stirring verse, and the wielder of a remarkable influence among Radical undergraduates. I have heard a contemporary of his declare that Belloc was beyond all comparison the most eloquent person ever known in Oxford in our time. At his best he is still an exceedingly fine speaker, but years and careless living have damaged his splendid gift of oratory. He entered Parliament in 1906; but, being anything but a House of Commons man, disappointed his admirers. In the citadel of party he assaulted the party system, and tried hard to expose the practice of selling titles in exchange for payments to the secret party funds. Three years ago he left the House, and set to work to develop his propaganda in the Press. He had been literary editor of the "Morning Post", and he now established the "Eye-Witness", the weekly paper which, since the beginning of the Marconi troubles, has been making a noise in the world out of all proportion (as Mr. Asquith might say) to its circulation and advertisements. Last year he gave up the "Eye-Witness", and he has just resigned a professorship of English Literature which he held under the London University. But the position of Hilaire Belloc in politics represents only a small part of his influence. His productive energy is enormous. He is always writing—histories, novels, essays, books on war (he has served his time as a conscript in the French Army), books of travel and vagabondage, verses, satires, studies of mediæval society. There is no living writer of English with the same versatility and verve; there is none with a satiric gift in any way comparable with his. He is, of course, a Roman Catholic; he believes himself to be a Democrat. And in the fight for his view of Democracy and for the Catholic Faith he has an inseparable henchman in Mr. G. K. Chesterton, who seems to have surrendered his mind into the keeping of Hilaire Belloc and to have placed his own conspicuous and valuable literary endowment at the command of his friend and guru. The partnership is a factor of great significance in present-day England. It would not be difficult to show that the strong reaction now apparent in favour of the old religious ideas, and in social theory against collective organisation, is almost entirely due to the tremendous combination dubbed by Mr. Bernard Shaw "the Chester-Belloc". It has had, as we have seen, surprising results during the past few months.

PLAGUE INOCULATION AND VIVISECTION.

The Vivisection Libel Case has come to an end with a verdict in favour of the "Pall Mall Gazette" and Dr. Saleeby, and there is no need to say that Mr. Garvin's paper is making the most of its triumph. The hearing has been of something like Indian length—sixteen days, a very large part of which was taken up by the plaintiff, Miss Lind-af-Hageby, who has been complimented at every stage by the Judge on her intellectual ability and astonishing command of temper. I have heard an interesting explanation of the Judge's tolerance in the matter of the plaintiff's speeches and cross-examinations: namely, that in view of what is being said about the difficulties put in the way of suffragists in the law courts, it was decided that the opportunity should be taken of allowing Miss Lind-af-Hageby unrestricted freedom in the conduct of her case. Her defeat is a blow to the anti-Vivisection propaganda, and presumably the enormous costs of the action will be paid by the wealthy supporters of the cause. There can be no doubt at all that the use made by the anti-Vivisectionists of the statistics of Indian plague had a good deal to do with the verdict, for the jury stopped this part of the case before the plaintiff had finished. The statements suffered badly in the hands of Dr. Alice Corthorn, who during the early years of the plague epidemic superintended about 80,000 inoculations with Haffkine's prophylactic in the Bombay Presidency. Dr. Corthorn said that inoculation made a great difference both to the incidence of the disease and its cause, and she affirmed that where an opportunity occurred of comparing results it was always found that there were fewer cases of plague among inoculated people. The question at issue was tested mainly in reference to a statement, made by the plaintiff on the authority of Dr. Helen Bourchier, that inoculation had been responsible for 6½ million deaths from plague in India. The statement appeared under a very forcible cartoon in these words: "Six and a half millions of deaths from plague in India through serum inoculations of the people." Miss Lind-af-Hageby explained that of course they knew this number had not been inoculated: their argument was that the plague had spread in consequence of the inoculations, and that, instead of working itself out in the normal period of seven months, the epidemic had continued year after year. Quite apart from the real question, as to the value or otherwise of inoculation for plague, there seems no doubt that Miss Lind-af-Hageby had in this matter acted imprudently and without any kind of proper inquiry. The main facts about the plague epidemic are easily accessible. They have long been before the world in the reports of commissions and in Government publications. It was obviously foolish for any propagandist to rely upon the word of a single doctor, and that a woman doctor whose personal experience was limited—as, by her own admission, the plaintiff did. The jury would attach little importance to the argument as to the spread of the disease by inoculation, and they would, inevitably, fasten upon the 6½ million deaths, drawing the deduction that the Torture Shop in Piccadilly and all the other anti-Vivisection agencies were being maintained on a foundation of reckless accusations and inflated statistics. The result must, I think, be reckoned a calamity for the humanitarian movement. It would perhaps be true to say that the majority of civilized people are instinctively against experiments on living animals, however officially protected, and distrustful of the whole system of treatment by serum and anti-toxin. But for the mass of uninstructed and more or less indifferent folk the discomfiture of this most able advocate of the dumb creation will be also the discomfiture of the whole army of humanitarian enthusiasts. Another aspect of the matter was touched upon by the Judge in his summing-up. Suppose, he asked, that the cartoon with its inscription were to get out to India, what terrible things might not happen there? The plaintiff complained of the unfairness of treating the statements about plague mortality as an attack on the Indian Government, but no one will be surprised to learn that the "Pall Mall Gazette" should be taking care to underline this suggestion—so, as it were, getting political capital out of the business as well as glorifying its own achievement as a champion of free scientific research. A further point arising of the case is the extraordinary growth of what is called by the "Times" this morning "the libel nuisance", a subject which is disturbing the newspapers to no small extent.

LORD SYDENHAM'S RETURN.

When Lord Sydenham arrived in London last Sunday a small company of people—representatives of the India Office and personal friends—gathered at Charing Cross Station to welcome him, and the returning Governor doubtless enjoyed the reading of the eulogy in the "Observer." The "Times" has added its voice, while "Asiaticus" sounds his note in the "National Review." You in Bombay will have no difficulty in detecting the similarity between some of the tributes on the Conservative side; and if in noting this interesting feature your readers bethink themselves of the fine Roman hand of a journalist once prominent in a Bombay contemporary, they will probably not be guilty of a very bad shot. The Liberal papers have permitted the event to pass practically without remark, and, judging by the absence of press conversations, the interviewers have met with a discouraging reception from Lord Sydenham. That is the wise way, and a public man certainly does not lose by adopting it.

THE LIFE OF MR. A. O. HUME.

The memoir of Allan Octavian Hume, father of the Indian National Congress, by Sir William Wedderburn, should reach India by this mail. It is more strictly a record of Mr. Hume's work in Government Service and in the foundation of the Indian National Congress than perhaps some of Mr. Hume's many admirers in England and in India would have wished the book to be; but I understand that, despite his varied interests in the people of India and his scientific pursuits, Mr. Hume was not in the habit of keeping private papers, so that the work of the biographer has necessarily been confined almost entirely to Mr. Hume's public labours. There was no store of letters to draw upon, and Sir William Wedderburn has devoted only a few pages to Mr. Hume's parentage and early years. He then follows him through his years of service, his adventures in the Mutiny, his work as district officer and commissioner of customs, and more especially his efforts under Lord Mayo to establish an agricultural department which should discharge all the functions which he believed to be necessary for the regeneration of India's agricultural prosperity. A valuable section of the volume is the full account of the early organization of the National Congress, the propaganda in India and in England, the work of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, and kindred activities. Chapters are devoted also to Mr. Hume's remarkable work in ornithology and botony, and to his personal position in Dulwich where he lived throughout the 20 years following his retirement from India. You will doubtless be reviewing the memoir at length, so that there is no need for me to do more here than to give this brief note of its contents.

NAVY OIL CONTRACTS.

MINISTERS UNCONCERNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the rumours in connection with oil contracts for the Navy mentioned in the "Times" yesterday have attracted much attention in the House of Commons and the City. Ministers, it states, are quite unconcerned at the rumours. There are no pending oil contracts for the Navy. There cannot be any for months, and possibly, years.

FIERCE GALE ON WEST COAST.

VESSELS ADRIFT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, May 9.

A fierce gale has swept the west coast.

Several vessels are adrift in the Mersey and liners have been unable to leave the dock.

The railway steamer Atalanta has been driven ashore on the island of Arran, and the seas are breaking over the vessel.

The passengers and the crew have been landed in lifeboats.

NEW JAPANESE CRUISER.

SUCCESSFUL SPEED TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.

The Japanese battle-cruiser Kongo, built by Messrs. Vickers, underwent her speed trial yesterday. She was manned entirely by Japanese and attained a speed corresponding to that of the British battle-cruiser Lion, though her displacement is a thousand tons greater.

BOMB THROWERS AT HANOI.

HIRED BY THE PRETENDER TO ANNAM THRONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 9.

A telegram from Saigon states that the bomb-throwers at Hanoi, who killed two French officers and wounded six Europeans and five natives, have been arrested, and have confessed that they received five hundred piasters from the Pretender to the Throne of Annam to throw the bombs.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.

The death is announced of Sir Coutts Lindsay.

NEW FLAGSHIP.

LEAVES BOMBAY TO-DAY.

AN EXTENDED CRUISE.

H. M. S. Swiftsure leaves Bombay to-day under the command of Captain R. A. Nugent, with His Excellency Rear Admiral Richard Henry Peirse, C. B., M. V. O. and Suite on board. Her programme as at present arranged is to steam direct to Colombo, land His Excellency and suite, and then proceed to Trincomalee to carry out battle practice.

His Excellency will leave the Swiftsure at Colombo but will join her again at Trincomalee later to witness the firing. The flagship then return to Colombo with the Admiral on board and on arrival there the whole of the ship's officers and crew that can be spared go to the Naval Camp at Diyatalawa where they stay for upwards of six or seven weeks. The Swiftsure with her full complement will leave again towards the end of July and proceed to Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Batavia, Singapore, then back to Colombo and on to Bombay, arriving here just before Christmas.

It will be noticed that Singapore and Batavia are included in the programme of this Commission. This is due to the extension of the limits of the East Indian Squadron as far as Singapore, where it links up with the China Squadron. Hitherto the east ternmost port was Rangoon.

The Swiftsure at present is in communication and will always be in wireless telegraphic communication with both the China and the Mediterranean Squadrons, having a range of nearly 4,000 miles at her command. Fortunately we shall have the Flagship with us during the next cold season and at Christmas. It is stated amongst the officers and men there is a deal of musical talent, so Bombay will await their first performance with pleasurable anticipation.

In any case both officers and crew may be assured of a right good welcome on their return in December prior to their departure for the Persian Gulf early in the New Year.

JUBILEE STAKES.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 9.

The betting on the Jubilee Stakes is 6 to 1 against Bachelor's Hope; 7 to 1 against Major Seymons; 100 to 8 against Sun Yat; 100 to 7 against Berilldon.

Probable starters with jockeys, are:—

Bachelor's Hope, ridden by Donoghue.
Maiden Erlegh, Maher.
Adam Bede, Foy.
Lance Chesh, Walter Griggs.
Hector, A. Escott.
Cigar, Wheatley.
Berilldon, Robbins.
Catmint, Jelliss.
Tuxedo, W. Huxley.
Grey Barbarian, E. Huxley.
Sun Yat, Smyth.

No jockeys have yet been selected for the following:—Major Symons, Absolute, Monotone, Signorinella and Agapanthus.

THE DERBY.

LATEST BETTING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 9.

The betting on the Derby is:—

9 to 2 against Louvois and Craganour.

8 to 1 against Shogun.

100 to 7 against Aldegond.

20 to 1 against Sanguhar, Vulcan and Nimbus.

25 to 1 against Anmer.

BRAZILIAN LOAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 9.

The underwriters have been saddled with 94 per cent of the Brazilian loan.

NANGALBAND POLITICAL DACOITY.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Ten accused in the Nangalband political dacoity case were produced today before the Additional Magistrate of Barisal and again remanded. One of the accused Prajani is said to have made an incriminating statement which is likely to result in further disclosures. Prajani is being specially guarded and kept separate.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bakewell of the Madras High Court has been granted a month's privilege leave in continuation of the vacation of the High Court.

CALCUTTA BETTING. CASE.

APPLICATION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

CALCUTTA, May 9.

A betting case of some importance and general public interest came up to-day in the form of an application for a new trial before a Full Bench of the Calcutta Small Causes Court, consisting of Dr. Thornhill, Chief Judge, and Mr. Panioty, Third Judge.

In the original suit which, was practically a test case, Pall Ram Agarwana brought a suit against Mr. Joe Lee, bookmaker and proprietor of Sports Club, to recover a sum of Rs. 63, being the balance of money paid by the plaintiff to the Sports Club, for the purchase of tickets in a sweep that was got at the end of last year by Mr. Joe Lee on the Viceroy's Cup. It will be remembered that this Sweep was stopped by the Government, by an order issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on December 19th last. Several thousands of tickets were sold before that date and when the Sweep did not take place purchasers applied for a refund of their money. Many were repaid, minus 26 per cent, which Mr. Joe Lee claimed he was entitled to retain by way of costs, expenses and commission. The plaintiffs in this suit asked for a refund in full, but the defendant objected to repay on the ground inter alia that he was not bound to pay as the contract was a wagering one and no action could lie under Section 30 of the Contract Act.

Mr. Panioty at the original hearing overruled the defendant's objections and gave the plaintiff a decree holding that the defendant was liable under the circumstances to refund the money. To-day, Mr. Pugh, Barrister-at-Law, appeared before Dr. Thornhill and Mr. Panioty and moved for a new trial. He said that though the amount in this particular suit was a trifling one there were very many others who were in the same position as the plaintiff and upon the result of this suit depended very large sums. Counsel said he had very little to say as regards the lengthy judgment the Third Judge had delivered in this case, but what he took exception to was as regards the appropriation of the money as held in the case of Stackham vs Stock Exchange, and he dwelt upon the question of appropriation and notice of repudiation of contract by the plaintiff.

Babu Narendra K. Chatterji, who represented the plaintiff, contended that there could not have been any appropriation as the Sweep had been stopped by the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and no notice was required under the circumstances of the case.

The full court took time to consider their judgment.

CALCUTTA TURF.

CLEAR SWEEP OF NOTABLES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The "Statesman's" sporting correspondent states: The ranks of prominent Indian turfites have this season been badly depleted by death, retirement and "other causes," and the season has been very disastrous. Early in the year Sir William Dring, who was at one time a well-known owner of hunters and used himself to ride hard, was killed in an accident on the railway; then Mr. Robert Boteler died, then Sir A. A. Apcar; then poor L. C. Hoyt, the steeplechase jockey, died as the result of an operation, the next to go being Bloss, the well-known trainer, and last poor old Dignum. Mr. McKerrow and Mr. Galstaun have both retired from the Indian turf, temporarily only it is to be hoped. Mr. E. J. Marshall has definitely retired and Mr. Jack Scott is not yet fully recovered from his severe injuries in the Indian Grand National. Of the "missing," it is kindest to say nothing, but amongst them are some extraordinarily capable jockeys and other "artificers" of the turf world. General Sir Bryan Mahon, a keen supporter of racing, goes home on the 17th and may return to India, and Captain "Rattle" Barrett has gone for good. Ditto Major Eustace Crawley, once in the front rank of the G. R.'s. The 10th Hussars have all gone and Captain "Kidd" Garrington, of the Royals, and Captain Mills of the same regiment also return no more, so that there has been a tremendously clean sweep of familiar faces.

THE LATE MR. WAGLE.

We regret to learn of the death of Krishnarao B. Wagle, the acting Accountant General, Bombay Presidency, which occurred on Thursday night at his bungalow at Pedder Road. The deceased had been ailing for some time past but it was not thought that his illness would have a fatal termination so soon. The late Mr. Wagle belonged to a respectable Sarasaswat family and was the eldest son of the late Mr. Bal Mangesh Wagle, the first advocate of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Krishnarao after getting the degree of Master of Arts joined the Financial Department of the Bombay Government and raised himself to the post of Accountant-General at a comparatively young age. He took a keen interest in the public institutions of the Saraswat community. His funeral which took place yesterday morning was largely attended by friends and relatives.

Last week the Good Templars of Lucknow assembled in large numbers to do honour and say good-bye to Brother Rev. J. Reed on his retirement from India.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A BARRISTER.

HIGH COURT MOVED FOR TRANSFER.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Mr. Khelafat Hoosein, barrister-at-law, practising at Bhagalpore, was put on his trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagalpore on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 500, deposited by his zemindari naib. After examining the prosecuton witnesses, Mr. Hoosein was committed to the Sessions.

Mr. Hoosein then filed a list of 110 witnesses, but the Magistrate refused to summon most of them. The Sessions Judge was moved, but he refused to interfere.

Mr. Hoosein to-day moved the High Court, and a rule was issued on the District Magistrate of Bhagalpore to show cause why the case should not be transferred to the High Court Sessions or some other Sessions outside Bhagalpore.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, May 9.

Foreign.

Mr. E. W. Collin Superintendent of Cooch Behar State becomes Justice of the Peace within the same State.

Lieutenant Einnis, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta Division.

Legislative.

The election of the Maharaja of Nashipur to the Imperial Legislative Council is gazetted valid.

Mr. J. B. Brunyate, Secretary in the Finance Department, is gazetted an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Home.

Sir F. Roberston, and Mr. R. Sykes resigned the Civil Service.

Mr. W. S. Morris is placed on special duty.

Mr. B. K. Mullick, C.S. will continue to act as a Judge of the High Court of Bengal, vice Sir Richard Harrington on furlough.

Major Leicester, I.M.S., officiates as Professor of Midwifery in the Medical College, Calcutta, vice Lieutenant-Col. Green is granted seven months' leave.

Captain Berkley Hill, I.M.S, is temporarily posted to the Punjab.

Captain Hore, 120th Infantry, goes to Assam for employment on the North East Frontier as Intelligence Officer with the Abor Survey Column.

Lieutenant Burridge, 35th Sikhs, is employed in the Burma Miltary Police.

Finance.

Mr. Wood holds charge of the duties of the Acountant Generale, Burma, vice Mr. Newmarch is granted five weeks' leave.

Public Works.

Mr. Purves officiates as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Punjab Government, vice Mr. Bennett retired.

Mr. Haron, Assistant Engineer, goes to Assam; and Mr. Harrison, Assistant Engineer, is transferred.

Lieutenant Colonel Stratton, C. I. E. is posted as Political Officer with Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan and in charge of Ex-Amir Yakub Khan.

Army.

Captain Throne, 63rd Infantry, goes to Bombay, as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

Major Barry Cantonment Magistrate, has been granted six months' leave.

Majors, Onkes, 80th Infantry; Hon'ble Bruce, 5th Rifles, Bell, 44th Infantry, Hunderson, 81st Pioneers, Maxwell, 16th Cavalry and Williamson, 21st Punjabis are promoted to Lieutenant-Colonels.

Brevet-Colonel Lampen Lieutenant Col. Formby and Major Ward retire from Service.

Marine.

Mr. Macdonald becomes Sub Lieutenant.

Lieutenants J. J. Aston and R. L. Benson are appointed A.-D.-C.'S. on the Governor-General's personal staff, vice Lieutenant Nicholson and Major Fraser, respectively.

Commerce.

Mr. Heslop, Manager, New Beerbhum Coal Company, becomes a member of the Board of Examiners under the Indian Mines Act.

Dr. Fermor, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, is granted six months' leave.

Mr. A. J. G. Creasswell is appointed a member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee, vice Mr. Henderson resigned.

Mr. Vera, Superintendent of the Northern India, Salt Revenue, is granted six month's leave.

Education.

Letters patent on appointment of Revd. Canon H. B. Durrant as Bishop of Lahore is gazetted.

Railway.

Mr. Dove-Wilson officiates as Engineer-in-Chief, O. and R. Railway, vice Mr. Rennick on leave.

Mr. Hince, District Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from E. B. S. to N. W. Railway.

Sanctions have been given to the detailed survey by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge from Birnagar, on Lalgola branch, to Santipur and on to the Eastern Bank of Hoogly if necessary, a distance of about 10 miles and detailed survey of Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Extension Company for a line of railway on the 2 ft. 0 inch gauge from Nuxalbari via Panighatta and Namsu by way of Balasun Valley to Mirik.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S JOURNAL.

FULL PUBLICATION PROMISED.

The following letter from Lady Scott is published in the London papers received yesterday:—

Would you be kind enough to convey to the public my very grateful thanks for the remarkable sympathy and generosity shown to me?

I would like it to be known that my husband's journals will be published in full as soon as is practicable, and that their every word goes to enhance the glory of the Antarctic Expedition and the work of every officer and man concerned in it.

May I also take this opportunity of tendering my very real thanks to the Press for their consideration on my return to England that they have refrained from asking for information or interviews with a courtesy that has not lacked appreciation?—Kathleen Scott.

WEEK'S SEASON PROSPECTS.

DISTRESS IN AHMEDNAGAR.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, May 9.

Telegraphic reports show that during the week ending the 3rd May the weather in India was cloudy with moderate rain. Crops were generally in good condition. The supply of water and fodder was sufficient. In the United Provinces, the number of persons on test works in Mirzapore fell to 298, but increased in the Canal area to 7,905. In the Benares State, the numbers on relief work fell to 2,531 and on gratuitous relief to 314.

The Bombay report states the distress is deepening in Ahmednagar and is acute in six Talukas. There is little wandering and no emaciation. Six kitchens and fifteen poor-houses continue to give relief. People on relief are generally in fair condition. The public health is generally good. Land revenue suspensions have been granted. Takavi is being advanced freely for fodder and well. The water supply is failing everywhere. Measures for its improvement from Government and Local Board grants continue but the improvement effected is sometimes small or temporary. Charitable funds are being utilised for relief of weavers and for eight cattle kitchens.

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending the 3rd May were:—Ahmednagar 15,123; Poona and Sholapur 828; total 15,951.

MYSTERIOUS OUTBREAK IN DURBHANGA.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, May 9.

A strange disease has broken out in villages with in the jurisdiction of Khajouli Thana in the District of Durbhanga. The symptoms were that portions of the body from the head to the waist turned black and the patient succumbed. Over one hundred cases are reported to have occurred and ended fatally. The Civil Surgeon of Durbhanga is making enquiries.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Miss Gauhar Jan's Concert, F. C. Institute, 9-30 p.m. Mahableshwar Races. Open Air Entertainment in Aid of the Bombay Sanitary Association Building Fund, Cooperage, 9-30 p.m.

Monday 12th, May.—

Mahableshwar Races.

Friday 16th May.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-3 p.m.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

MISS GEORGIE CORLASS AND MR. QUININGBOROUGH.

To-night and on Sunday the programme at the Excelsior Cinematograph will be a specially strong one from a cinematographic point of view. Two of the films are dramatic, and another, which represents the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sackchi, is interesting as being pictorially descriptive of one of the greatest developments of the "Swadeshi" movement in India. "Pathe's Gazette" will keep the house in touch with important events which have occurred in Europe during mail week, and two humorous films will complete a good programme.

On Monday evening Miss Georgie corlass and Mr. Harry Quiningborough will jointly supply the amusement which the Bombay public have been taught to look for, in addition to films, and as Miss Corlass is already so well-known as a favourite in Bombay there is no need to praise her further. Mr. Harry Quiningborough, who has made a reputation as a clever comedian at the Excelsior Cinema, should do much to contribute to the entertainment of the theatre-going public in Bombay.

Miss Corlass and Mr. Quiningborough will appear at each of the shows.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

The management of the Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, propose handing The Depressed Classes Mission the collections of all their four shows to-day. The shows will take place under the presidentship of Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B.

According to a telegram to the Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" from Glougau, while the 5th Pioneer Battalion was carrying out tests with explosives a lieutenant was killed, two lieutenants were severely injured, and a non-commissioned officer and a private were slightly injured.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

PARSI LADIES' NURSING DIVISION

The Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association has, of late, made progress with rapid strides in the diffusion of ambulance instruction all over India and the most amazing development of its Ambulance Divisions and Crops is a noteworthy incident in its history, writes a correspondent.

In Bombay, the Parsis are always to the fore in works of philanthropy and they have been the first to organise through the efforts of Major George Lund and Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, an Ambulance Division of their own, which is the first of its kind in India, and has been working in the city for the last ten years giving its services not only on all public occasions, but doing the work of the removal of the sick and the invalid of the city without any distinction of caste or creed at all hours of the day and night whenever its services are requisitioned by private persons, without any charge or remuneration.

Encouraged by the success achieved by the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, it was considered desirable to start a Nursing Division of Parsi Ladies also. With this object in view, as a preliminary step, female classes in First Aid and Home Nursing were organised on the premises of the Young Ladies High School by Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai F. Panthaki, where lectures on the subjects were given every week by Dr. Misses Hirabai A. Contractor and Jerbanop E. Mistri, since May 1912. From the very commencement, these classes became so very popular that additional classes in First Aid had been started for the lady teachers and girls of Young Ladies High School and Bai Bhicaiji Sorabji S. Bengali Girls' School. In these classes as many as 173 young ladies of the Parsi and Hindu Communities received instruction in First Aid and 112 qualified themselves in First Aid. Home Nursing Classes were then started and as soon as the first batch of 34 ladies qualified themselves in the subject, the work of starting a Parsi Ladies Nursing Division was proceeded with.

A preliminary meeting of successful candidates in First Aid and Home Nursing was convened on the premises of the Young Ladies' High School on 5th January 1913, when the aims and objects of the Division were explained to those present and the rules and regulations were read out. Twenty-three ladies got their names enrolled in the Division and they signed the Brigade Register Sheets on the very day, thereby undertaking to comply with the rules and regulations of the Division. After this, the appointments of Officer and Office-bearer were made Dr. Miss Hirabai A. Contractor, L. M. S., and Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai F. Panthaki were unanimously elected as Lady Division Superintendent and Lady Divisional Secretary respectively. Dr. Miss Contractor has also been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Division. The Division was then named the Parsi Nursing Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade. The necessary papers were forwarded for sanction to the Head Quarters at St. John's Gate, London, by the District Superintendent Mr. H. G. Clark, and they are now returned duly sanctioned.

The Lady Superintendent Dr. Contractor acknowledges with great satisfaction the valuable help rendered by Mr. Dosabhai F. Panthaki in organising the ambulance classes for ladies and in the formation of the Parsi Ladies Nursing Division.

The Nursing Sisters of the Division made their first appearance in public on the 4th April last on the occasion of the arrival in Bmbay of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon They were posted along with the detachments of the Parsi Ambulance Division of the Brigade at the Apollo Bunder, the Prince of Wales Museum and the Flora Fountain. They again turned up for duty in the scorching rays of the midday sun, on the following day, on the occasion of the departure of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham from Bombay. On both these occasion, two cases of fainting were treated and the help of these Nursing Sisters was found to be useful.

Again, on the occasion of the successful First Aid Demonstration by the members of the Parsi Division, on the 15th April last, the Ladies of the Nursing Division performed their part so well in practical nursing and bandaging that they were heartily cheered and their work was much appreciated.

The present strength of the Nursing Division is 37, which augurs well for the future.

CALCUTTA HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, May 9.

During the rains last evening, a portion of a Calcutta house of the Hon. Maharaja of Nashipore at Chowringhee was struck by lightning and fell. Fortunately nobody was occupying that portion of the house at that time.

CHOLERA IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, May 9.

The death roll up to 5th May at Namtu, owing to the outbreak of cholera, is said to be nearly sixty. The disease is abating through the energetic measures adopted by the staff of the Burma Mines and Government officials.

A committee is meeting in Copenhagen to make arrangements for the second North European Fishmongers' and Sea-fishery Congress to be held in June next year during the Baltic Exhibition at Malmo. The committee includes representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Holland, France, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

MISS LIND LOSES HER LIBEL SUIT.

JUDGMENT WITH COSTS FOR DEFENDANTS.

APPLAUSE AT CLOSE OF AN ELOQUENT SPEECH.

The famous anti-vivisection libel case brought by Miss Lind-af-Hageby against Dr. Saleeby and the "Pall Mall Gazette," ended on April 23rd the sixteenth day—in a verdict for the defendants, and Mr. Justice Bucknil delivered judgment against the lady, with costs.

It has been a trying and a wearisome case for all concerned, and with tremendous courage and no less forensic ability Miss Lind has conducted her own cause throughout against the marshalled forces of the most skilful advocates at the Bar. Yesterday she was as fresh, as full of vital force, and as eloquent as ever.

The end was very near when she rose, in a packed court, to finish her speech to the jury. She was pale, but her eye flashed fire, and there was no stemming—or wish to stem—the remarkable flow of her eloquence.

"For the last time, gentlemen of the jury," she said, "I will draw your attention to the enormous length of the particulars against me, introducing matters of highly controversial import—science, medicine, bacteriology, questions of taste and questions of style, questions outside the cause altogether. All these have been brought in with the hope of substantiating that I am a conscious and deliberate liar because I hold certain views, Since the particulars have taken this form and have gone to this length, I protest against the suggestion that I am responsible for the length to which the case has gone!"

"ONE POOR, LITTLE LIAR."

In a few forcible phrases she dealt with Mr. Duke, who had represented the situation, so far as she was concerned, as "a conflict between a deliberate, systematic, and dangerous liar and a great profession."

"What a ludicrous situation!" cried Miss Lind, indicating herself with a swift, backward twist of the hand. "One poor, little liar against a strong and powerful profession! Think of it!"

Now she came to the dramatic finale of her speech. She flung down her papers and faced the twelve weary-looking jurymen with her face alight with the passion of her cause. She seemed to be suppressing a volcano as she spoke. Every word rang out clear and vibrant, and the crowded court was held captive by the passion of her appeal.

"And now," she said indicating the mass of volumes and papers around her, "I have finished with the scientific side of this long and complicated case. It is with great regret that I turn to the personal side, and I may say at once that it is extremely repugnant for me to stand here.

"I am not asking for your sympathy. Supposing I were that abominable and deliberate liar that I am accused of being, do you think I could have continued my work as I have done in England during the last ten years? Would the Royal Commission have described me as the most important witness on my side if that had been the case? Would they indeed! No! They would have said, 'Get rid of this woman, who is not only a liar carried away by fanaticism, but a liar who knows what she is doing and trades upon the charity and sympathy of the public for her nefarious purposes.'

"WILLING TO DIE."

"Mr. Shearman has taunted me with bringing religious expressions into my campaign—of writing a 'Credo' to uphold my faith, and so on. Well, with me, gentlemen, this is a matter of religion. To me the cause is a sacred cause. Even I have a sort of religion, gentlemen, and that religion is an interpretation of the Bible which inculcates ever-growing sympathy and pity for all who suffer. My sin, if it be a sin, is that I have given pity and sympathy to those helpless creatures in the laboratories.

"'The cattle upon a thousand hills are mine,' saith the Lord. . . . And so I leave this case to you. I have not come here to ask for great damages. I have come here to clear myself of a false imputation. I should have been willing to die for this cause, but it is a thousand times more difficult to live for it than to die for it!

"If these were the last words I should ever speak, I say to you that I am innocent of this charge that I am a fraudulent and systematic liar, and that I attack people upon falsehood!"

A wild burst of applause followed, and no stern cry of "Silence!" could quell it as the eloquent young lady sank back in her seat and covered, for a moment, her pale face with her hand.

THE JUDGE AND SENTIMENT.

The Judge immediately began to sum up, after a quiet rebuke to the demonstrating ladies thronging the gallery. Mr. Justice Bucknill confessed himself a sheer sentimentalist in the matter of vivisecton.

"I could not possibly bear to witness an operation upon a dog or any other animal," he said. "But this is a matter of sentiment, and this Court is not a Court for the consideration of sentiment. We have to deal with facts and with facts alone, and you have to decide the very simple question whether Dr. Saleeby, in writing what he did, defamed the plaintiff in her career, and so gave her a legal right for damages."

His lordship then reviewed the evidence at length, and late in the afternoon the jury returned their verdict as reported above.

It is understood that the costs of both sides, which will fall on Miss Lind-af-Hageby, will amount to between £4,000 and £5,000.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The usual Sipi Fair will be held at Mashobra on the 14th and 15th May.

A small amount of rain fell at Simla on Wednesday, the first shower since the 25th April.

The "West Coast Bulletin," is a new English weekly to be published every Friday, in Cochin.

Mr. A. Watson, District Traffic Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in addition to his own duties.

The Wellington Sky Races take place at Coonoor on the 26th July. A programme similar to that of last year will be provided, excepting in the hurdle races for ponies and horses.

It is understood that to give further impetus to the study of science in the Punjab schools and to inspect the school laboratories a new post of Science Inspector of Schools has been created.

Lala Panna Lal, Reis, Ambala City, has addressed a circular letter in Urdu to all well-wishers of the Hindu Sabha with a view to making the forthcoming Hindu Conference at Ambala City, a success.

The "Alhaq," a Sind paper, in its issue of the 3rd instant, writes that there is a rumour in the bazar that an unsuccessful attempt has been made to poison the Vazir of Khairpur by some one in that State.

A severe thunderstorm passed over Gangtok, Sikkim, on Sunday evening about six o'clock. Nine persons, who were siting in the office of Ram Chandra Mintri Bahadur, banker, were struck by the lightning and were instantaneously killed.

The total approximate gross earning of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st to 26th April, 1913, show a gain of Rs. 6,02,229 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

Orders have been issued, for the return of the companies of the Sappers and the 48th Pioneers who have been engaged in roadmaking up the Lohit Valley. Continuance of work is impossible owing to early rains.

The "Zamindar" of Lahore states that, in response to an appeal made by Mr. Zafarali, the Zamindar Relief Fund Association of Lahore sent by wire Rs. 36,000 to Dr. Asad Pasha for the Moohajareens (refugees) of Anatolia.

The Madras Government are pleased to grant to the Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society a sum of Rs. 200 to be awarded in prizes for fruit and vegetable exhibits at the show which the society proposes to hold during the current year.

Mr. Sultan Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed Deputy Legal Remembrancer for Bihar and Orissa. At present he will look after the cases coming from Bihar and Orissa on behalf of the Bihar Government at the Calcutta High Court.

Mr. Landon, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Delhi Division, has been granted one year's leave on medical certificate, his place being taken by Mr. North from the Bareilly division. Mr. Cameron, Assistont Superintendent, Simla, is posted to Bareilly.

Some members of the Jagatsi Asram in Sylhet have submitted a memorial to the Viceroy praying for a commission of enquiry into the real character of the Asram. They took objection to the remarks made in the recent resolution issued by the Assam Government on the Asram, and denied its political connection.

Rev. Joseph Culshaw, who has for some years been editor of the "Indian Witness," Calcutta, and also for the past two or three years pastor of the Union Church, Darjeeling, left India on Tuesday for furlough in England with Mrs. Culshaw and their children. It is said that Miss Kate Blair succeeds Mr. Culshaw in the editorship, a post to which she is not new.

TWINZA OIL COMPANY.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, May 9.

A syndicate was recently formed in London to negotiate the purchase of the Twinza Oil Company, Ltd., of Rangoon, for Rs. 35 lakhs. It asked for an extension of time to 30th April to pay up the purchase money and paid the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as deposit. Further time was given till May 5th on condtion that a further sum of Rs. 50,000, which was not paid, should be paid down. The Syndicate asked for the maintenance of the present position for a few days more, expressing the hope that in view of the improved outlook at Home the financial stringency prevailing would, by that time, have largely disappeared. To this the Directors of the Oil Company have now agreed; and it is now understood that the negotiations practically ended. This means that the deposit of one and a half lakh is forfeited.

THE BUDGET.

NO NEW TAXES.

OPTIMISTIC CHANCELLOR.

"A GLOWING YEAR."

DELIGHT OF RADICALS.

A Budget of no surprises—unless, indeed, it be the pleasant surprise that there is to be no new taxation! For the national expenditure goes on steadily mounting, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer finds himself budgeting for an expenditure during 1913-14 of no less than £195,640,000, says the "Daily Telegraph."

...It is a truely prodigious amount, and yet, though this is £6,838,000 more than the actual revenue of 1912-13, no new taxes are to be imposed. In any ordinary year that would be impossible but these are not ordinary years, and the stars in their courses seem to work for the good fortune of Mr. Lloyd George. Moreover, he has raided the Exchequer Balances.

In fact, the deficit confronting him is really more than half a million above the sum than mentioned, because his revenue from the Mint will fall off to that extent, owing to two or three special reasons. But the considerations in his favour far outweigh these relatives trifles. Last year he lost £550.000 owing to the great miners' strike. That he will certainly make up. He looks for £800,000 owing to the holding back last year of stocks in Excise. He expects a growth of £845,000 from the taxes imposed in 1909. But even so, there are five millions left to be made up, and yet he has no fear for these, because he anticipates what he called the "most glowing year that British trade has even known."

A CHEERFUL PROPHET.

The Chancellor enlarged at considerable length on the grounds of his confidence. From inquiries made all over the country he learns that there are no signs of over-production, none of the trade boom having reached its climax. The world's harvests last year gave record figures everywhere, except in England. The production of gold attained the total of £100,000,000. In short, the only cloud on his cheerful horizon is the trouble in the Near East and the nervousness as to its outcome, but even here he reports much more confidence and buoyancy than a few weeks since, and the belief seems universal that the worst is past. So, as he is naturally given to exuberant optimism, the Chancellor plunges boldly on the virtual certainly of another bumper year.

Here are his actual estimates of revenue for 1913-14:

	Receipts in 1912-13.	Estimate for 1913-14, on basis of existing Taxation.	
	£	£	
Customs	31,485 000	35,200,000	+1,715,000
Excise	38 000,000	38,850,000	×850,000
Estate, &c. Duties	25 248 000	26,750,000	1,502,000
Stamps	10 059,000	9,900,000	—159,000
Land Tax	700,000	2 700,000	—
House Duty	2,000,000		
Income Tax (including Super-Tax)	44,806,000	45,950,000	1,144,000
Land Value Duties	455.000	750,000	295,000
Total Ncets from Taxes	154,753,000	160 000,000	—
Postal Service	20,300,000	21,125,000	+825,000
Telegraph Service	3,100,000	3 150,000	+50,000
Telephone Service	5,775,000	6 350,000	×575,000
Crown Lands	530,000	530,000	—
Receipts from Suez Canal Shrs. and Sundry Loans	1,419,000	1,370,000	—49,000
Miscellaneous	2,925,000	2,300,000	—625,000
Taken from Exchequer Balances		1,000,000	
Tal. Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue	34,049,000	35,825,000	—
Total Revenue	188,802,000	195,825,000	—

The following table shows the actual expenditure of last year and the estimated expenditure for 1913-14.

	Actual Expenditure 1912-13.	Estimated Expenditure 1913-14.
CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICES.	£	£
National Debt Services: Inside the Fixed Debt Charge: Interest and Management	17,224,466	16,944,000
Repayment of Capital	7,279,000	7,556,000
	24,500,000	24,500,000
Road Improvement Fund	1,172,000	1,340,000
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts, &c.	9,653,000	9,665,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,693,000	1,704,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	37,018,000	37,209,000
SUPPLY SERVICES.		
Army (including Ordnance Factories)	28,071.000	29,235,000
Navy	44 365,000	46.309,000
Civil Services	51,944,000	54,988,000
Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue	4,204,000	4,533,000
Post Office Services	23,024,000	24,366,000
Total Supply Services	151,604,000	158,431,000
Grand total	188,622,000	195,640,000

THE CHANCELLOR'S COMMENTS.

Some of the Chancellor's comments on the above figures were very interesting. For example, while he is counting on a 1½ per cent. increase on spirits and beer as normal; on tea he reckons the normal increase at 1 per cent., and on sugar 2 per cent. There will be a considerable drop in liquor licenses, owing to the closing of public-houses, and in patent medicine labels, owing partly to the Insurance Act and partly to the disclosures before the House of Commons Committee as to the composition of certain patent medicines. Tobacco is very well up. The new land valuations have made an appreciable difference in the yield of the death duties, though the appointment of referees has only been found necessary in nineteen instances, and in no case has recourse been had to the law courts. As to income-tax, an exceedingly good year is now brought into the three years' average, and an increase of £1,500,000 is anticipated; but the super-tax returns are expects to fall by £350,000, owing to the fact that last year was abnormal, because of the large arrears which then fell to be collected.

As to the land-taxes, though the Chanceller counts upon an additional yield of £300,000, including some increase from the undeveloped land duty he studiously refrained from giving the sums in separate detail, anxious, no doubt, that the barrenness of the increment-duty yield should not be too obtrusive. Moreover, the Post-Office, Telegraph, and Telephone services are expected to bring in an additional £1,500,000, and only on stamps is a deficit expected of £159,000. A year or two ago Mr. Lloyd George exercised his Budget wit over the rubber boom, and the toll which was levied by the Government in the shape of stamps upon that exhilarating gamble. Yesterday the references to the Stock Exchange were of the briefest, and there was no exercise of wit.

Thanks therefore, to the promise of this "glowing year" the Chancellor contrives to bring his revenue within £815,000 of his estimated expenditure. How, then, does he manage to surmount the last obstacle? He does it by turning to the Exchequer Balances, where he has had a snug million pounds lying, paid in during the course of last year, and not expended, owing chiefly to the underspending by the Admiralty on new construction because of labour troubles. This he annexes, and, hey, presto! the trick is done. The accounts are balanced, and he looks forward to a modest surplus of £185,000.

Estimated revenue ...	£194,825,000
Taken from Exchequer Balances	1,000,000
	£195,825,000
Estimated expenditure	195,640,000
Estimated surplus	£185,000

DELIGHT OF RADICALS.

The loud Radical cheers which greeted the Chancellor of the Exchequer as he produced the final figures with a flourish of the hand testified to the huge delight of his followers. With such a thaumaturgic Aladdin at the Treasury, even a two hundred million Budget would have been faced by them without a tremor. It so happened that at that moment certain prominent Tariff Reform Unionists got up from their places and left the Chamber. As they passed down the floor the Radicals greeted their exit with loud and mocking cheers, pretending that they read in their faces exceeding sorrow that once more a Free Trade Budget had contrived to meet the necessities of the year.

Mr. Lloyd George was in subdued mood throughout his speech, which was for the most part a plain statement of accounts, with here and there a few shrewd comments thrown in. For example, he told the House that in the last four years the nation had drunk 28,000,000 less gallons of spirits, but the revenue for the spirit-tax had increased by £5,000,000. That he quoted in justification of his enormous increase of the whisky duty in 1909. Then he gave figures to show that death-duties had been levied last year on property valued at £276,000,000, and that there had been 425,000 adult deaths. But one-third of all those millions had belonged to 292 people, and two-thirds to no more than 4,000, while 355,000 people had died without a farthing of benefit to the State by way of death or succession duty.

1861 AND 1913.

The Chancellor's longest digression, however, consisted of an exceedingly interesting comparison which he instituted between his own Budget and that of 1861. In that year Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor, and he had pointed with dismay to the fact that he was budgeting for the then unheard of sum of seventy millions. This was after some years of heavy expenditure on armaments, owing to fears of French invasion, and Mr. Lloyd George, in passing, dropped some rather cheap and futile sarcasms on a supposed parallel between the invasion fears then and now. In 1861 the combined expenditure on the Army and Navy was twenty-eight millions; it is now seventy-four millions. But for the rest the State now spends seventy millions of the Post Office, Education, Pensions, Insurance, and other social services, which in 1861 were almost or wholly non-existent. The effective point of the comparision was that, apart from armaments and these remunerative social services, which the Chancellor described as being "not extravagance, but real economy," there was only a difference of nine millions between the expenditures of th two years—a difference amply explained and justified by the growth of population. And whereas the dead weight of debt then was £321,000,000, it is now only £661,000,000, while reduction of debt is proceeding at a vastly increased rate.

There was very little party politics in the speech until towards the end, when the Chancellor patted himself and the Government on the back for their heroic services to the reduction of Debt, and claimed that a year hence, if all went well, they would have reduced the debt by £102,000,000 since they came into power.

A little later Mr. Chamberlain ironically congratulated him on the ingenious way in which he arrived at that handsome figure.

As usual, the brief discussion which followed was of a somewhat superficial kind—detailed consideration will come later. Mr. Lough was afraid that the Chancellor was too optimistic; Sir Alfred Mond lamented the continuance of the sugar tax; Mr. Parker, for the Labour party, announced that, after this year, he would give no more votes for the food taxes at present imposed on the people. But time is a great reconciler. The odds are that Mr. Parker will still find himself then, as to-day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's most humble, obliged, and obedient servant.

OPINION IN THE LOBBY.

Although the out-and-out supporters of the Government profess themselves satisfied with the Budget, Radicals of experience and authority regard it os unduly optimists. They fear that trade is no longer booming, but is already on the down grade. They do not anticipate that the expansion of the past twelve months will continue during the whole of the year. Matters may on satisfactorily until the winter, when commerce will manifest less elasticity. Under those circumstances, a deficit in the Budget of 1914 is practically certain, unless some of the spending departments of the Government keep their expenditure below their estimates.

Unionists donounce the Budget as sanguine to the verge of rashness. Mr. Lloyd George is relying on all the avenues of revenue producing tip-top results; but this, they maintain, is an exceedingly dangerous course to pursue. Mr. Lloyd George has failed to redeem at least one of the pledges he made in 1909. He then promised to budget for the local authorities as well as for the Government, but he has not done so, with the result that a sum of at least £2,000,000 is now due to the local authorities.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT.

ARMENIANS SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector De Burgh charged Michael Jacob and Armanek Solomon, two Armenians, with the theft of Rs. 360 in currency notes and cash, belonging to one David Aratoon.

The complainant David Aratoon, who recently arrived in Bombay, had been putting up with the first accused in the Armenian Church, Medows Street. A few days ago the complainant cashed a cheque and, on being asked by the first accused, gave him a loan of Rs. 6. He then locked the balance Rs. 360 in his box. On Thursday morning he missed a suit of clothes which he had taken out of his box, and his suspicions being aroused, he looked for his money in the box and found it missing and reported the matter to the police. It further appeared that the first accused went into the room where the complainant was sleeping and stole six currency notes and some cash.

Out of this he kept three notes for himself and gave the other three, which were for Rs. 10 each, and the cash, to the second accused. The latter subsequently learned that the amount lost by the complainant was Rs. 360 and that the three notes which the first accused had kept for himself were for Rs. 100 each. He thereupon remonstrated with the first accused and asked him to go equal shares with him, which the latter refused to do, and they quarrelled and were arrested on a charge of disorderly behaviour in Medow's Street. The first accused told the police sepoy, who arretsed them, that the second accused had some stolen money on him. Both the accused were taken to the Police Station, and on enquiries being made Rs. 300 in notes were found in the water closet attached to the Church.

Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Ccurt, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged one Hussain Fakir Mahomed with being in possession of two grains of cocaine without a license.

The accused pleaded guilty, and, as he had previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

One Manalal Purmanand was charged with possessing two grains of cocaine without a license. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15

MADRAS ZEMINDAR'S EMERALD.

LOST RS. 50,000 GEM TRACED TO CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The Calcutta police have traced a lost large emerald valued at Rs. 50,000, the property of a Madras zemindar. Two Madrasis are said to have stolen the emerald and sold it here to a Marwari jeweller. Subsequently it was purchased by Rai Buddreedass Bahadur and Sons who cut it into smaller pieces. The police report and statements of witnesses have been forwarded to Madras.

Parsee General Hospital.

Ninety-four patients, including 29 new admissions, were treated in the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital, during the month of February. These 50 were treated as free patients. The receipts for the month were Rs. 1,630-10-0, while the working expenses were Rs. 5,691-10-6.

"RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

MR. MARTIN CROSS-EXAMINED.

At the Esplanade, Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. John Martin, Colour-Sergeant of the B. C. Company of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, charged Mr. C. H. Rogers, editor of the "Railway Times," and Mr. S. H. Moffatt, printer and publisher of the same newspaper, with defamation regarding an article appearing under the headline of "De Profundis" in the paper of the 8th March and another article appearing in the same paper in its subsequent issue.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Bar-at-law, instructed by Mr. B. D. Lam, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and and Company, defended the first accused; the second accused was defened by Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, Bar-at-law instructed by Mr. B. D. Lam.

The complainant, further cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, said the "Khalasi" handed over the chit to him. Mrs. Rogers was present at this time. He had never met the accused before the publication of the article complained of. He had no ill-will against the accused, nor did he think the latter bore him any ill-will.

Mr. Kemp: On this particular day you were tired, your wife was unfortunately ill and you were going on night duty and therefore did not want to be bothered with a funeral?

The witness: Not so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kolasker, the complainant said he knew it was laid down in the Army regulations that a band was admissible in a corps irrespective of its strength. There was no rule laid down as to the number of men. Bank engagements were subject to military requirements. The complainant had permission from his superior officers to file the present suit.

Re-examined by Mr. Vicaji, the complainant said a programme, for instance one of dance, was a list of duties and not an order.

In reply to the Court, the complainant said if an engagement was mentioned in the programme and the responsible man did not do it he might be tried by a court-martial.

Questioned by Mr. Vicaji, the complainant said, if he were told by anybody that Mr. Knight did not know the proper procedure to be followed in the matter of a military funeral, he (the complainant) would certainly have helped Mr. Knight in the matter though it might not have been his duty to do so.

Mrs. Smith, cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, said she could not remember what she first wrote on the chit in question.

MR. MARTIN'S PIPE.

Mrs. Rogers, cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, said the chit arrived between 5-30 and 6. She and Mr. Martin were sitting at the tea-table then. She did not look at the clock, which was hanging up. She had never met Mrs. Smith before she saw her in the Court. She did not remember having seen Mr. Martin telephone to the head-quarters. Mr. Martin smoked a pipe and she never remembered having seen him smoke a cigar. He smoked a fair amount and she had seen a box of cigars at his place and had also seen him offering cigars to his friends and then himself smoke a pipe. She was not prepared to swear that Mr. Martin smoked no cigar on the day in question. He had been on duty in the morning and was going out by a train that night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kolasker, the witness said she did not see Mr. Williamson coming on the day and did not know him. She heard two voices coming from the sitting room, that of Mr. Martin and of another gentleman's. Except this she saw nobody coming there in the afternoon, as far as she could notice from her bed-rom.

Re-examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness said Mr. Martin came home that morning from duty at about 10 o'clock and had no occasion to go out before he left for Ghat Kopar that night. Only one gentleman came to see him that day, and he came only once.

Sheikh Noor Mahomed, head clerk, Adjutant's Office, G. I. P. Railway, cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, said he did not receive any message by chit or telephone regarding Mr. Smith that day except the telegram received from the Station Superintendent's office. They did receive messages at the office to arrange for military funerals but they received none on the day in question.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

ARREST OF ARMED BENGALEES.

SUSPECTED MEMBERS OF A DACOITY GANG.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The Bengal C. I. D. have arrested two youths with guns and some ammunition in a boat on the river at Khulna. It was stated that the police had previous intimation of a dacoity which was to be committed by a gang of which the two youths arrested are suspected to be members.

CHINA MAILS.

COLOMBO, May 9.

The P. and O. steamer Devanha with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon to-morrow.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL OCTROI.

TWO PERSONS PROSECUTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS]

KARACHI, May 9.

The long standing Karachi municipal octroi refund case, which has been under inquiry for more than six months, was lately taken up with vigour by Mr. Stewart, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, who was speically deputed to investigate the whole affair and to bring it to a head.

He concluded his enquiries and challaned on Wednesday last two persons, named Cahnchaldas and Kiratmal, under Sections 420 and 116 I. P. Code in the Court of Mr. Richardson, City Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Karachi.

The first accused is the munim of Rao Bahadur Seth Vishindas Nihalchand and the latter is a broker.

The trial will begin to-morrow.

SECUNDERABAD STATION FIRE.

COMPANY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, May 9.

As a consequence of the recent fire at the Secunderabad railway station the Cantonment Committee have voted a sum of Rs. 12,000 for the purchase of a fire engine and appliances, and it is understood the Railway Company are now making arrangements to equip principal stations with fire appliances.

Numerous claims for loss of goods have been rejected by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, who say they are not liable, but the contention of the local leaders is that they are liable by reason of negligence in providing ordinary fire appliances at their principal station and for permitting storage of inflammable ropes on the verandahs of Parcels Office.

A few local trades men are combining to launch a test case against the Railway Company in the local courts.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

GOVERNMENT THANKED FOR RECENT CIRCULAR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, May 9.

At a meeting of the Educational Committee of the Ulamas of Lucknow to consider the letter of the Government on Mahomedan education a resolution was passed that the members of the Committee particularly, and Moslems in general, heartily thank the Government for their circular letter.

LATE MAJOR CHRYSTIE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, May 9.

A mass meeting of the Hindus of Bannu city was held in the Hindu Asram premises to mourn the death of Major Chrystie, of the 25th Cavalry, while pursuing the raiders who had kidnapped four Hindu lads of the village of Kallur in the Isa Khel tehsil. It was resolved to provide the Hindu Asram with a photo of the late Major in order to perpetuate his memory.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 9.

Railfall occurred chiefly in the Tennasserim coast, Behar and Orissa. Victoria Point and False Point report one and a half inches of rain, Darbhanga three-quarters, Chaibassa half.

Heat depression is forming over the Southwest Punjab where mean temperatures are between five and ten degrees above normal. It will probably give dust and thunderstorms in Northwest India.

Forecast: Continued rain in the Burma Coast, thunderstorms in Northwest and north-east India.

INDO-TIBETAN TRADE.

DECREASE IN EXPORTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Political unrest in Tibet is responsible for the marked decrease in the export trade. During 1912-13 the export of wool was less by ten thousand maunds. The Tibetan Government levy an export tax of two rupees eight annas per maund of wool passing to India. It is reported that the tax collectors are now demanding half of the wool at nominal price and asking traders to carry their wool to India free of charge. This is likely to seriously affect the trade between Tibet and India.

GENERAL SCALLON'S RETURN.

RANGOON, May 9.

Lieutenant General Sir Roberts Scallon, K.C.I.E., Commanding the Burma Division returned to Rangoon this morning by the steamer "Hindu" which brought the Akyab mails. General Scallon was accompanied by his General Staff Officer, Col. H. B. Walker, D.S.O., his Aide-de-Camp, Captain W. R. Daniell, 123rd Outram's Rifles, and Captain D. B. H. Haig, R.E. Garrison Engineer, Rangoon Brigade, General Scallon spent four days in Akyab in connection with the defence scheme which has been under consideration for some time. The General and his staff leave to-night for Moulmein and will return to Rangoon on Sunday.

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THE LARGEST LINER.

RECORD CROWD AT A LAUNCH.

The Aquitania, Britain's greatest liner, which Messrs. John Brown and Co. are building for the Cunard Steamship Company, was launched at Clydebank on Monday April 22nd amid scenes as remarkable as any in the annals of shipbuilding on the Clyde (writes the Glasgow correspondent of the "Daily Mail"). The ceremony was performed by Lady Derby, who was surrounded on the launching platform by the men who planned this wonderful addition to the great Atlantic fleet.

This platform was within a few yards of the giant bows of the vessel. Down in the yard below were the men who are playing no less a part in the work—the great army of artisans, each contributing his share in the shops and the ship itself towards the completion of the new ocean wonder. Their families came to share in the pride of the day. In the meadows on the banks of the Clyde, and along the bank of the River Cart, in pleasure steamers and fussy little tugboats, thousands witnessed the spectacle. There were men from other shipyards, for the Clyde was on holiday and the workshops shut. They came to applaud the workmanship of their fellows. There were marine engineers from all parts of the kingdom, and designers who feasted their eyes on the superb lines of the shell of the vessel, balanced on the ways as though, supported there by super-jugglers.

CHEERS OF 100,000 PEOPLE.

The moments before the launching were electrical. It was just before 12-30 p.m. when Lady Derby gave the signal and a bottle of wine was swung against the bows.

A minute passed, and the giant seemed to remain stationary, but she was moving in fractions of an inch. The silence was intense. A few moments more and there followed a crackling sound, then a series of great groans.

She was beginning to move now in earnest. The groans increased. Blocks of wood fell away from beneath her keel, and from the heights of her decks handkerchiefs fluttered. Then the mighty structure went with a rush and a long-drawn-out sigh. Clouds of steam went up from her bed of boiling grease, clouds of rust from the 1,400ft. drag-chains which were to put a stop to her mad career through the waters. Mixed with the rust and steam were the flying wood blocks. As she struck the water cheers arose from a hundred thousand throats. They were cheers which echoed the pride in a craftsmanship which has prospered through the ages on the Clyde.

BEAUTY LIKE A YACHT'S.

When she settled down in the water a small army of tugs came to take charge of the giant, and creaking and groaning they manœuvred her round to a private basin specially dredged to take her. Here she will be fitted.

It is said that the Aquitania, from the point of view of beauty of line, will be the most perfect of all liners. In spite of her great size the lines of her bows have the symmetry of a racing yacht.

The launching weight of the ship was 22,000 tons. The number of rivets used in her construction was 8,000,000. Half the length of Cheapside could be hidden beneath the main deck. She is 902ft. in length with a gross tonnage of 47,000, and will steam at 23½ knots. The original fleet of the Cunard Line, consisting of the Britannia, the Columbia, the Acadia, and the Caledonia, could be placed on her boat deck.

SPIRITUALISM IN THE PULPIT.

A commission of inquiry, consisting of two clergymen and three laymen in the diocese of Ripon, has been appointed to inquire into the conduct of a vicar near Leeds "in preaching spiritualism," and it was announced that the sitting will probably take place in the course of three or four weeks. The spread of spiritualistic doctrines has occasioned some concern in the diocese, and the prominence which has of late been given to it has alarmed many persons.

General Markoff, a member, of the Russian Senate, has been appointed to succeed Lieut.-General Baron Langhoff, the Finnish Minister of State in St. Petersburg.

ON PRIMROSE DAY.

CROWDS IN PARLIAMENT-SQUARE.

Saturday April 20th being the 32nd anniversary of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, the statue of the illustrious statesman in Parliament-square was handsomely decorated with his favourite flower, the primrose (says the "Daily Telegraph"). This labour of love is annually undertaken by the Primrose League, but, in addition, floral tributes are sent by other organisations associated with the Unionist party. At the four corners of the statue were large shields consisting of primroses on which the letter "B" was worked in Neapolitan violets, and at the corners also were to be seen large bunches of narcissus.

On the front of the statue the principal decorations consisted of a very large primrose shield, on which was inscribed in letters of Neapolitan violets the words "Peace with Honour." The shield was surmounted by an earl's coronet worked in red anemones, Neapolitan violets, and Malmaison carnations. Below was a bank of primroses, at the foot of which were three wreaths of the same flower. Wreaths and tributes from the Constitutional Club and Primrose League habitations and clubs in different parts of the country were arranged around the base.

The decorated statue attracted large numbers of spectators, who formed a procession which passed in front of it, a large proportion being visitors who came up to London for the Cup-tie Final. Primroses were everywhere; the day was, in fact, more generally observed in London than has been the case for many years.

FLOWERS FOR HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

Masses of bloom, weighing 3cwt 16lb in all, have been sent to the London Hospital. They were the exhibits in a children's primrose exhibition held at Tenterden, Kent. Numerous money prizes were offered for the best arranged baskets and devices of the lovely spring flower, and there were as many as seventy exhibits. The display created great interest in the town, and was visited by large crowds of people.

Throughout Saturday there was a continuous pilgrimage to Lord Beaconsfield's grave, in the pretty little churchyard of Hughenden. Many motored from town and other places in a wide area. Among the tributes placed on the grave was a beautiful wreath of primroses from the High Wycombe Conservative Club (of which Mr. Coningsby Disraeli is president), with the inscription, "In loving memory of a great man." In the seat formerly occupied by Lord Beaconsfield in the chancel of the church was a magnificent tribute in the form of a harp, the surroundings of which were lavishly decorated with white stocks, while the design was further embellished with pink roses, lilies of the valley, and other choice blooms. On a card attached were the following words: "Peace with honour. In memory of the Right Hon. Earl Beaconsfield, died April 19, 1881. From Mr. R. E. Belilios."

HISTORIANS AT BATH.

VISITS TO ROMAN REMAINS.

A number of delegates to the International Congress of Historical Studies, having completed their deliberations in London, are extending their knowledge by visiting places of historic interest in the provinces, says the Bath correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." For two days a goodly company of learned men from three Continents have enjoyed the beauties of Bath, and those who have included the Spa and Glastonbury and Wells in their itinerary will go away satisfied that they have added to their store of knowledge by the close inspection of the remains of an ancient civilisation which Bath and the surrounding district have shown them. The distinguished gentlemen have done much sight-seeing, but their pilgrimage has been made easy by the enthusiasm of the authorities to show them the best that the neighbourhood can offer, and they have expressed the liveliest appreciation of the efforts of their conductors, whose lucid explanations have provided them with just that touch of local colour which was necessary to perfect their understanding of the history of the district.

Naturally the Roman remains of Bath took the first place in the programme, and in conducting the party over the baths and museum Mr. Alfred J. Taylor, the architect to the Baths Committee of the Corporation, had an audience willing to spend a far longer time than they had at their disposal in examining every detail of the most complete Roman remains in Britain. The historic houses of Bath, the fine eighteenth-century architecture and the plan on which the city is built, and the superb abbey, were objects of much interest to the visitors, who subsequently warmly admired the arrangement of the hot mineral baths whereat the Corporation have provided for the present generation the means to benefit from the waters whose healing virtues the ancients discovered. Mr. John Hatton, the director of the baths, explained the radio-active properties of the waters, and the party inspected the most up-to-date systems of treatment medical science can suggest.

The visit to Bath was an intellectual treat. So, too, was the excursion to Cheddar, where Professor Boyd Dawkins took the party over the cavern, and pointed out the geological features. The abbey ruins of Glastonbury, so rich in archæological interest, were closely inspected, and the Dean of Wells conducted the learned men over Wells Cathedral, and afterwards entertained them to tea at the Deanery.

PRIMROSE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Photo by Central News.

The Beaconsfield Statue as decorated for Primrose Day.

LAUNCH OF WORLD'S GREATEST LINER.

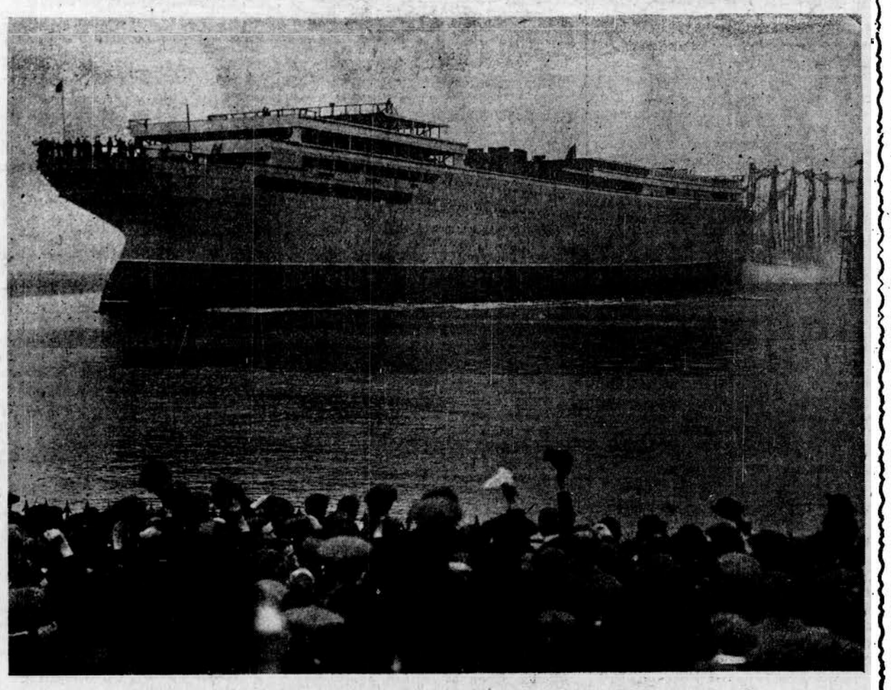

Photo by Central News.

The "Aquitania," the world's largest steamer, was successfully launched for the Cunard Company on the Clyde by the Countess of Derby. The "Aquitania" is 901 ft. broad, with a tonnage of 47,000, will have a speed of 23 knots, with a passenger accommodation of 3,250, and 1.000 crew.

ANGLO-GERMAN ACCORD.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY AT CITY BANQUET.

The German Ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, paid his first visit to the Mansion House in mail week on the occasion of the postponed Easter banquet, says the "Standard". The Prince viewed with keen interest the quaint ceremony associated with "the loving cup," and gratefully accepted a few hints as to its correct observance when the golden goblet reached him. When later he replied to the toast of "The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers" he spoke of the various occasions upon which his own countrymen had been received at the Mansion House, and said that it would be impossible to enumerate in detail all the occasions on which they have enjoyed the great hospitality of the City of London. "I am sure," he added, "that you will, after what I have said, understand that all the Germans living in London have a deep-seated feeling that between their country and the representatives of this great City there is a tie of sincere friendship of long standing."

The Lord Mayor (Sir David Burnett), who presided, stated, in submitting the toast, that the settlement of the war in the Balkans upon a just, honourable, and enduring foundation and the preservation of peace in Europe, which was essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, depended upon the success of the efforts of the Corps Diplomatique to arrange and adjust a variety of complex interests to the various nations, and to settle difficulties by means of their art of diplomacy.

The Porte has addressed a circular to the vilayets of Beirut, Damascus, Aleppo, Baghdad, Basra, and Mossul, and the Sanjak of Jerusalem prescribing the use of Arabic as heretofore in judicial affairs and official communiqués, and the teaching of Arabic in public schools, though Turkish is at the same time rendered obligatory. The circular further directs that Arabic be allowed in the tribunals where the need is felt.

"THINKING BLACK."

MISSIONARY ON THE NEGRO'S CAPACITY.

Mr. Dan Crawford, the Central African missionary whose book "Thinking Black" has attracted much attention lectured, or rather talked, in mail week in the Bechstein Hall. His business, he said, was simply "to state the case for the black man," and this he did in a style as different as possible from that of the ordinary missionary discourse—in vivid elliptical sentences, full of fresh coined words and phrases, and in spite of the disconnectedness leaving a sharp impression, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Crawford (he is a sturdy middle-aged Scot) has spent 23 years without a break in the Garengauze country, one of a small group of missionaries who are carrying on the work of Livingstone. He is a remarkable man, with a strong dash of originality. He has made many pioneer journeys among the unknown cannibal tribes of the Congo, and has become soaked in the native mind through his mastery of some of the Bantu dialects. Few missionaries have so intimate a knowledge of the psychology of the black man. This afternoon he talked of the famous old chief Mushidi, a mighty black Napoleon, whose territory is now in Belgian hands. After the downfall the great man's head "came to London in a petroleum tin." Mushidi "built up a ponderous Babylon cemented with blood," carrying on a huge traffic in slaves with the Portuguese traders. He sold them slaves for old Waterloo guns—five slaves for every gun. A strange end for the weapons of Wellington's army!

Mr. Crawford's way of getting to know the natives was simply to "go to school with them in their dirty hamlet life." At first they were stand-offish, but later "these high and dry Tories let me in." The only way to get to the black man's mind, he said, is to cut off a slice of your life and turn nigger; and doing this in a district described by earlier explorers as the nearest place to the bottomless pit, Mr. Crawford soon discovered all sorts of charms in the people and subtleties and beauties in their language and beliefs. He spoke of "the panther spring of the black brain"—the brain of despised niggers sold on the Portuguese slave market for an old song.

POETIC CANNIBALS.

Mr. Crawford dwelt almost rapturously on the negro's capacity for poetry and for religious expression. "All these wild cannibals have a tremendous belief in the immortality of the soul"; they have a dozen poetic beautiful names for God; and, Mr. Crawford added bitterly, "these men are sold for eighteenpence apiece." "In Africa every man is his own Wordsworth," said he with humorous extravagance. He even had an understanding word to say for cannibalism, and quoted the quaint native defence that they eat man because man alone is careful of what he eats. And, still "thinking black," Mr. Crawford told us that when the negroes hear from him of one of our white men's wars, they say, "What, you kill but you do not eat? What venomous hatred!" "Very grisly, very impossible," was the missionary's comment, "but, well, there you are."

So Mr. Crawford zigzagged on, now giving a brilliant word-picture of the death of a chief and the sacrifice of his queen, now condemning the globe-trotting explorer in an aside or reciting native poetry in his fine voice, or quoting vivid sayings, such as the old negro's quiet comment at the end of the missionary's description of the mechanical wonders of London—"To be better off is not to be better." Mr. Crawford wound up with an amazing yarn of how he was called in by a village to shoot a lion that had just killed a princess and eaten half of her. With the remaining half of the lady the missionary baited a trap for the lion and bagged him.

£10,000 SALVAGE AWARD.

JUDGMENT IN SNOWDON RANGE CASE.

The amount of salvage to be paid by the owners of the Snowdon Range for assistance in her terrible voyage from Philadelphia to Queenstown last January was decided in the Admiralty Court in mail week.

The President, in the course of his judgment, said that it was quite unnecessary for him to enter into details of the state of things which existed after the Snowdon Range had drifted rudderless for days. During the whole of the troublous times through which the vessel went, particularly up to the time when she got in the new year the assistance of the Welshman, her master, and crew showed their courage and indomitable spirit, and in face of immense difficulties remained in good cheer to the end. As a result the master and crew could now realise what people thought of conduct of this kind when exhibited by sailors. Greatly to their credit and to the benefit of their employers, they declined the offer and resisted the temptation to abandon their ship. When they reached Queenstown the elements were still opposed to them, and after the tug had slipped its hawser the crew of the Snowdon Range had again to show their prowess before the vessel was brought safely in.

In the case of the Welshman, his lordship made an award of £9,550, apportioned as follows:—To the owners, £7,850; to the master, £500; to the crew, £1,200. To the Salome the court awarded £450.

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 25.

Daintiness in detail is the most prominent note of the fashions of the moment. Madame La Mode in these spring days insists on the keenest attention to the tiniest etceteras of both the indoor and the outdoor toilette, and no woman is considered well dressed just now unless she bestows the most scrupulous care upon the little things that matter greatly. Gloves and shoes and hosiery have long been considered of the utmost importance; now the immaculate whiteness of the muslin sleeve and neck frills, the colour and texture of the bow-tie, the freshness of the silk shoelace, the careful matching of the blouse buttons with any other ornaments, the well-brushed perfection of the small and neat coiffure, and the absolute up-to-dateness of the veil tied over the tiny hat, the wee buttonhole of flowers—all these things matter tremendously. The woman who possesses one well-made tailor suit and enthusiastically studies all these infinitesimal trifles—she will be "dressed to perfection" this spring.

A CHARMING EVENING FROCK.

A very picturesque and pretty evening frock is illustrated in my first sketch. Over the smartly-draped skirt of buttercup satin a tunic of pale-blue ninon is looped up with clusters of small blue roses, and the bodice is of the ninon softly drawn over cream lace. The sleeves are half lace and half ninon, caught together with a row of tiny gold roses, while these artistically made flowers also finish the narrow waistband of blue satin.

A NEW SPRING HAT.

Brown is one of the very favoured colours for spring millinery, and many pretty shades of this demure tint are being worn. Here is one of the newest examples of the all smart "little hat," in a dark-brown Tagal, and broadly banded with yellow satin. A tall mount of massed roses, shaded from a deep orange to a pale yellow, stands up stiffly at the back according to the latest notion in hat-trimming, and has a very rich effect.

A PRETTY AFTERNOON BLOUSE.

One of the very prettiest little afternoon blouses I have seen for a long time was fashioned, as in the accompanying sketch, of apple-green satin and fine cream lace. The lace is arranged to come over the shoulders and from pretty side-panels, and appears also in a square in front. Under this square is crossed green folded chiffon, which in its turn reveals a tiny plain vest of flesh-coloured chiffon. An original feature of the little blouse is the high Medici collar of the green satin. Tiny fancy buttons makes a pretty finish.

Major Phillips (late of the 8th Hussars), one of the few surviving officers of the Balaclava Charge, was '83 on April 23. The veteran officer, who lives at Reading, has been seriously ill for some months.

"THE WAR DEVIL."

MR. ZANGWILL'S TRENCHANT ATTACK.

A remarkable article by Mr. Israel Zangwill, the distinguished Jewish novelist and litterateur, on the increase of European armaments, was published in the "Daily Chronicle" of April 21, under the title of "The War Devil."

Mr. Zangwill graphically pictures Europe's statesmen, "primed with culture, Christianity, and peace, yet condemned to build, not God's kingdom, but the Devil's. England and Germany are playing the game as one of cards, trumping each other's lead. The baleful shadow of Bismarck is looming over Europe, and terror-stricken England throws herself into the arms of Russia, sinking perforce to the level of her barbarian swain."

Mr. Zangwill proceeds: "We have all the cost of greatness, yet no greatness, and the same spiritual blight is over the bulk of Europe. When united Europe does nerve itself to demonstrate—it is against Montenegro! Since the Hague Peace Conference was established there have been the bloodiest of battles. Four British colonies, long the languorous abodes of peace, have embraced conscription and are building battleships. Arbitrations take us no further. The love of law must yield to the law of love.

"If Germany desires our territory she must have it. There is no reason, other than the sword, why Britain should posses a fourth of the globe. No law, either of Sinai or Calvary, laid it down that Australia or Egypt should be British. 'An All Red route' means a route of blood. Germany, likewise, must yield Alsace-Lorraine and establish an open door to her possessions—and so on all round over the whole field of politics."

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

SOME MODERN EXAMPLES.

To the first volume of "The Book of Public Speaking," edited by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies (Pitman), Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, supplies some hints on how to make an effective speech. He is no believer in the "born orator," and considers that the first essential is hard work.

"The man who is going to make a good speech must first of all immerse himself in his subject. He must read all there is to be read about it; he must think about it; he must talk about it. And particularly must he master completely the view of the other side."

WRITE THE SPEECH OUT FULLY.

Having made a careful study of all that has been said or written upon the subject, the best thing, in Dr. Macnamara's opinion, is to think out the framework of the speech:

"You will consider the lines along which you will go, the points you will make, the conclusions you will enforce. Jot these down in a series of heads and then sit down to write the speech out fully. . . . Then see what can profitably be struck out. Most speakers, even the most experienced, try to cover too much ground. The real art lies in selecting for enforcement just those three or four significant points upon which everything else depends."

In the exercise of that art no man, Dr. Macnamara thinks, excels Mr. Asquith.

MR. BONAR LAW'S METHODS.

If anyone has a quick and retentive verbal memory Dr. Macnamara recommends him to learn his speeches by heart:

"Perhaps the most effective living exponent of the value of learning by heart is Mr. Bonar Law. It is positively uncanny to watch Mr. Bonar Law talking away—and talking very well indeed—at high speed, and without a note before him. I always admire this performance. But I can't help thinking that much of the wonder of it really belongs to great industry and a quick and retentive memory."

Speakers are further advised to put their notes frankly on the table in front of them, not to strive after effect, to let gesture take care of itself; never to argue with an interrupter, but "if you can get home with a really clever and apt retort, do."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PERORATION.

If a speaker wants to emphasise he should do it by intensity rather than by loudness, and Mr. Lloyd George is quoted as an example in this respect:

"I remember a peroration of his (Mr. Lloyd George's) that impressed me very much at the time, and I have often thought of it since. He had been recounting what he hoped to do in the field of Social Reform with the income which would be placed at the country's disposal by the Budget of 1909-10. The audience consisted of a couple of thousand working men in one of the poorer parts of South London. He concluded something like this: 'In my country when the people look out of a morning and see the mist rolling away above the mountain tops they say, 'It is going to be a fine day.'" Leaning forward, with a smile upon his face, and with marked but quiet emphasis and great deliberation, he said, *'Gentlemen, it is going to be a fine day.'"*

A hopelessly commonplace sentence upon which to sit down, Dr. Macnamara remarks, and yet "a scene of enthusiasm the like of which I have rarely seen equalled at the close of any speech."

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

LIVONIAN SOUP.
LARDED FILLETS OF COLD FISH.
TIMBALE OF MACARONI.
POLISH LEG OF MUTTON.
BEEF MARROW SAVOURY.
SURPRISE SOUFFLE.

Mixed Vegetables, As. 3. Fish, As. 6. Mutton, As. 12. Beef Marrow bone, As. 2. Eggs, As. 6. Potatoes, As. 3. Prawns As. 4. Cucumber. Beetroot, F. Beans, As. 3. Etceteras, As. 2. Total—Rs. 2-9-0.

LIVONIAN SOUP.

Take equal quantities of carrot, turnip, celery, and onion with a large bunch of parsley; blanch them all by putting them into cold water and just bringing to the boil; mince them, fry in good ghee or butter but not to brown. Add sufficient water, say 3 or 4 large cups to one of the mixed vegetables, and a heaped tablespoonful of well washed rice; boil until quite soft enough to rub through a sieve. There should be about 1 large cup of the thick puree. To this add half a teacupful of Ideal Milk and the yolk of an egg, and heat it up without boiling it as it will curdle.

LARDED FILLETS OF COLD FISH.

This takes a little trouble but makes a nice change. Lard fillets of fish with thin strips of fat bacon and lay them on a layer of bacon slices, in a fireproof dish, with prawns between and musarooms (if liked) and put a thin layer of any meat prepared and pounded as for quenelles; repeat; cover it with some good stock made from the bones and trimmings, flavoured and thickened with flour and butter cooked together and gelatine added so that it may glaze when cold. Set aside until cool, set on ice and serve with lettuce, beetroot and cucumber tossed in oil, lime juice, pepper and salt.

TIMBALE OF MACARONI.

Cook enough Traver's macaroni in boiling water, with an onion stuck with cloves, a sliced carrot and salt. Drain it and put it into a pan with some brown sauce, 2 heaped tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, some finely minced kidney and heat up. Line a mould with potato mashed with milk and an egg, pour this into it, it should be fairly thick, and cover with the potato and bake for half an hour, turn out and serve with tomato flavoured sauce.

POLISH LEG MUTTON.

Roll a leg of mutton in peppered and salted flour and braise it in a dekchie stood on a grating in the oven, with a wineglassful of water, until 3 parts cooked—¾ an hour for 3 lbs. Remove and cut it in thick slices down to the bone without separating them and put this stuffing in between. A tablespoonful each of butter, bread crumb, chopped parsley, salt, pepper, a pinch of powdered ginger and a little minced onion. Return it to the pan with its gravy to which add half a wineglass of sherry and cook for another half hour. Place the meat on a hot dish, clear the gravy of all fat, add the juice of one orange and pour over the meat.

BEEF MARROW SAVOURY.

Cut the marrow into 3 inch long pieces and soak them in cold water for some time, dry, and then marinade them in a mixture of vinegar, Worcester sauce, pepper, salt and onion juice for 2 or 3 hours. Let them drain quite dry before cooking them, which is done by dipping them in butter and frying them a nice brown Serve piled on a paper; sprinkle with salt and fried parsley.

SURPRISE SOUFFLE.

This is a most excellent dinner-party sweet and quite easy with a little courage and careful following of the directions. Make an ordinary vanilla ice cream, freeze well and arrange in a low mound in the dish. Have prepared the yolks and whites of six eggs beaten separately, flavoured and sweetened, and as soon as the mound is ready mix the eggs lightly together and pour them over the ice, covering the whole dish. Quickly pop it into a red hot oven and in a few minutes the souffle will have risen and turned a light brown; serve immediately with hot plates! This souuds impossible but if carried out rapidly as directed the ice will be found quite hard in the centre. For a larger number than six at most, it will be wiser to make two of this size rather than increase the number of eggs.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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CHAPTER XII.—(*Continued.*)

The Squire stepped back, swallowing down his wrath, suddenly remembering the many pairs of curious eyes that were taking in the scene. "I hope it's the truth," he muttered, only half convinced, "for God Almighty—that would be the last straw. Get you gone, girl," he added in fierce undertone, "you're a forward and brazen-faced hussy, and the village is well rid of you and yours. And, hark you, if you should cross my path again—or that of my son—" his eyes gleamed with suppressed fury—"you'll regret the day you did it for as long as you live."

Squire Holt's eloquence was not his strong point, but as a general rule he found that bluster was a good substitute. It was not efficacious on the present occasion, however, for Ida James who, by now, had recovered her equanimity, dared to laugh at him. He took his place in the car by the side of his impatient friend and opposite Launcelot the disreputable, to the sound of a girl's clear, mused laughter. And this enraged him more than anything else in the whole course of the proceedings. He even evinced a desire to spring out once more, and would have done so had not Merridew restrained him.

"Leave her alone, John. What's the use of arguing with a woman?" Mr. Merridew was philosophical at all times.

"A baggage, a vixen, a slut!" John Holt spluttered in his wrath. "To the devil with the Jameses and all their breed, I say. Let them keep clear of me, that's all—let me never hear their name again." He shook his fists as the girl's laughter still fell upon his ears, and, utterly losing his head, gave way to a torrent of oaths and invectives such as might have been expected from a navvy, but not from Squire Holt of Chalton Coombe.

Luckily the car was not long in starting. The little crowd of gaping villagers fell back to right and left, a derisive cheer went up from one or two more daring spirits, and the last that Mr. Merridew saw of Ida James—for the Squire was too blinded by wrath to see—as the car swung round the corner, was the slim and graceful figure of the girl, standing alone on a little knoll, and if she had been laughing before he could swear that she was crying now.

By degrees the fury of the Squire's wrath died down, but he continued to mutter to himself, and at last the pale face of his unconscious son attracted his attention.

"Look at him!" He pointed a derisive finger. "Drunk and a socialist—and I dare swear he's been philandering with that——" he mouthed an ugly word. "My son! I've got to call him my son. He's heir to all my estate—I can't take an acre of land from him. For he's my son in the eyes of God and man—curse him and his mother, too—he's my son."

Merridew turned astonished eyes upon his friend, but held his peace, for he knew that this was the best way to deal with John Holt when one of his tempestuous passions possessed him. At such times the Squire would say things of which he was only half conscious and which had no real significance. Perhaps this was the case now.

Squire Holt leant forward, his hands upon his knees, and his eyes were sombre and threatening. He apostrophised his son, muttering between his teeth.

"Launcelot Holt—a pretty name, isn't it? And those slanting eyes—damn them! Yes, I've fathered you, and this is how you pay me back."

The car turned in at the park gates—the Squire gulped and was silent.

CHAPTER XIII.

CONCERNING LOVE IN ABSENCE.

Though he had not carried out his design with the eclat, the heroism, that he had pictured, Launcelot at least succeeded in winning his point. He was banished from home—though he was by no means accorded the liberty that he had desired.

He was sent to reside at Richmond, in Surrey, with his stepmother's brother, the Rev. George Frazer, a retired clergyman who had adopted tutoring as a profession and who had the reputation of being a hard man. This course was adopted upon the suggestion of Mrs. Holt—and, indeed, so rabid was the Squire that it was absolutely essential that Launcelot should be hurried out of the house as quickly as possible. And everyone agreed it was for the best—except Veronica.

As for that young lady she expressed her feelings freely, even to the Squire and the rest of his household, when she heard of Launcelot's escapade and the banishment which was its consequence.

"He has never had a fair chance," she cried tearfully, "there isn't one of you who has understood him. You have taken it for granted that he is a fool, because his instincts did not shape themselves in the same mood as your own, and that he is bad because he did not spontaneously fall into your groove of rectitude. He's what you have made him—or what you have allowed him to become; you may put it which way you like."

"A curse upon these women's tongues," growled the Squire, who was too fond of Veronica to take real offence; "as if I hadn't had enough of being lectured by that slut in the village. I've got to put up with it now in my own house! I wish to heaven you'd marry the boy, Veronica, and look after him yourself. But he's too much of a fool to use his eyes."

The colour rose to the girl's cheeks. Launcelot had taken his departure from Chalton Coombe without so much as a word of farewell to her. Perhaps he was ashamed of himself, she argued, but though she tried to persuade herself that this was the case there was doubt in her heart. She had heard that he had been down to the village—to the James's house—to see Miss James, of course—on the very day when, following a terrible scene with his father, it had been decreed that, having disgraced himself utterly, it was impossible for him to remain at Chalton. Veronica knew that he must have found the James' family preparing for their own departure, for Peter James had kept his word—no doubt deeming it wise to do so—and had already shaken the dust of Chalton from his feet by the time appointed.

Well, perhaps Launcelot thought that he owed Miss James an apology—as he undoubtedly did—so argued Veronica with herself, still anxious to find excuses; yet the galling fact remained—he had been to see Ida James, and had no doubt arranged to meet her again in London, while he had not so much as offered Veronica a shake of the hand—what a little while ago it seemed that they had been accustomed to kiss at parting!—though it might be years before they met again.

She had fought a brave fight for him—to save him from a quarrel with his father, the consequences of which she dimly foresaw—she had faced a great danger without flinching, but it had been all in vain, for fate was against her. There was to be no eviction scene certainly, the Jameses were leaving their farm without the threatened disturbance and what did it matter since the very thing had already happened which she had set herself to prevent? And now Miss James would be in London, and Launcelot, at Richmond, only a few miles out, could see her as often as he pleased.

The Squire had not thought of this. The James family, driven out of Chalton were swept completely from his mental horizon. And Veronica, fearing to make display of a jealousy that was perhaps absurd and without foundation, did not venture to voice her suspicion—not, indeed, till very much later when the information accidentally came to her ears that Launcelot in the company of Ida James, and then very fact had been seen circumstances to Mrs. Holt, who listened with interest, and expressed a righteous indignation.

"That wretched girl again! John will be furious, furious! He said that her name was never to be spoken in his hearing. Why, do you know, my dear, she called him 'a horrid old man'—that night outside the public-house when Launcelot behaved so disgracefully. Think of it—to say such a thing to John!"

The good lady patted out the folds of her ample gown. For herself she never contradicted or argued with her husband, but nevertheless she had her own way of gaining her ends with him, and Veronica had a shrewd suspicion that it was Mrs. Holt who had originally suggested that Launcelot should be sent away from home, because, really, my dear John, the boy has made himself a laughing-stock to the village, where it is essential that the prestige of the name should be maintained, and, besides, think of the bad example of such drunkenness to our own son, Mark!"

Veronica knew, because she had been told so in a letter, that Launcelot had left home, the spirit of rebellion still strong upon him, and glorying in the punishment which the Squire had thought well to administer. He had great ideas of working for his living and only returning to Chalton if he were invited—not in response to any despotic summons. But that was a long while ago, and perhaps he had grown more humble since then. His scheme of earning his slight talent for drawing to turn out had fallen through—she knew that because Mark had made cruel fun of the day of his brother's failure. But only it was not the Squire's design to secure his elder son and heir indefinitely keep in the background? ...

"Dear Mrs. Holt," Veronica urged, "don't you think if you used discretion that the Squire could see his way to letting Launcelot come home? I'm afraid letting him in London, indeed I am. It is for him only that he's seeing Ida James—isn't out he is so childishly weak, and it's that so many pitfalls. He's never there are own up, you know; he's never really gothered—you've had your own been m—"

children—ar Veronica," said Mrs. Holt with dignity. "I'm sure that I've always done my duty by my stepson. And he's in the best of hands at Richmond, George Frazer—the Rev. George Frazer—is a most conscientious man, and he has been given special instructions as to the way in which Launcelot is to be treated. But I'll speak to John."

Perhaps she did so—perhaps not. Veronica, at any rate, heard no more upon the subject, and things went on at Chalton just as they were.

Which meant that Mark reigned supreme, occupying, as if by right, the place that should have been Launcelot's. He became "the young master," and the tenantry and people about the estate, to whom the departure of Launcelot had been but a nine days' wonder, began to look upon him as their feudal lord to be.

Veronica recognised with dismay, as time passed on, that Launcelot's name seemed almost forgotten. It was astonishing how soon the neighbouring gentry, as well as the smaller fry, seemed to become oblivious of the fact that Mark had an elder brother. Sometimes Veronica was inclined to suspect, from vague insinuations that were dropped now and then, that a report must have been given forth of some understanding by which Launcelot, having disgraced himself in the village—that point was not forgotten—had consented to live away from home.

This was all the more obvious when, on Mark attaining the age of twenty-one, great festivities were organised at Chalton Coombe. The tenantry were entertained, the village, settled down to peace once more since the departure of those firebrands, the Jameses, was "en fete," speeches were made and responded to, and Mark demeaned himself as was becoming to the heir of a great estate. Launcelot was not present at all, and Veronica could not ascertain whether or no he had been invited.

There was a mystery surrounding these circumstances which was not wholly elucidated by that letter, already referred to, which Veronica received from Launcelot in answer to one which she wrote him, soon after his departure, in which she gently reproached him for having gone away without saying good-bye to her, and begged him to remember that she was always his friend.

He had taken some time over his reply, and when it came it was typical of Launcelot. He was glad, delighted beyond expression, to have shaken himself free from the oppression of Chalton Coombe. He regretted the circumstances of his departure only because he had been prevented from giving public expression to his views as to the Squire's conduct—views which were quite unchanged and which were not likely to be modified.

"All my instincts make me a socialist, Veronica," he wrote, "and as such I'm out of place at Chalton Coombe. I haven't got my liberty here, for the Squire has bound me down by all sorts of restrictions, but Mr. Frazer doesn't seem a bad sort and, I daresay that in time he'll come to see that I'm not to be treated like a naughty schoolboy. Anyway I've got a studio and I'm going to work seriously at my drawing. My friend Gilbert Hawthorne, declares that I ought to be able to earn a living from it. He can put me up to all the tips of the trade, so if I've got it in me to get on. I shall get on.

"There's been no actual break at home and I'm here 'on probation,' if you please. If I wasn't utterly dependent upon my father I shouldn't put up with it. Some day, I suppose, when my 'punishment' is considered to have lasted long enough, I shall be summoned home, and then with the help of the Lord and the little talent for art in my finger-tips I hope to be able to refuse. When I return to Chalton I want it to be as my own master—upon invitation, not summons. In the meanwhile let them do as they like—they can't disinherit me, which is a comfort, though what I shall do with the estate when it is mine—but I won't discuss this matter with you, Veronica, as I know you disapprove of my views and agree with the rest of the family that I'm a fool and a rotter—otherwise you'd have been willing to help me over the James' business.

"We'll always be friends, as you say—you are the one bright spot in the gloom of the years that are past—you and perhaps Jessica, who's a decent sort of girl when she is able to shake off a little of the Holt prejudice. But I'm starting a new chapter in my life and I don't want to look back.

"I'm sorry I didn't come to say good-bye to you. I thought you did not care and that you were siding against me. But I'll say it now: good-bye, Veronica dear, till we meet again—and heaven alone knows when that will be."

Veronica shed tears over that letter, reading clearly between the lines that Launcelot did not wish to continue a correspondence with her. And that night her mother, who slept in an adjoining room, hearing the sound of muffled sobs, came to find out what was the matter, and into her sympathetic ears the girl poured out her sorrow.

(To be continued on Monday.)

According to telegrams received in Rome from Benghazi, steady progress is being made by the Italian forces in the penetration of Tripoli. General Tassoni has captured Merg, and communication with Tolmetta is assured.

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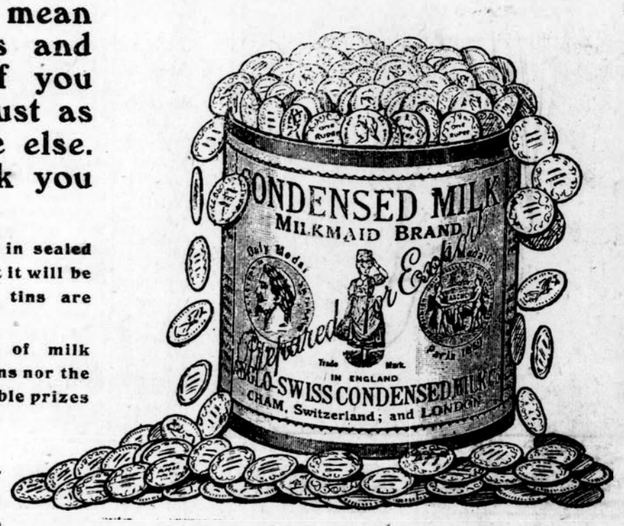

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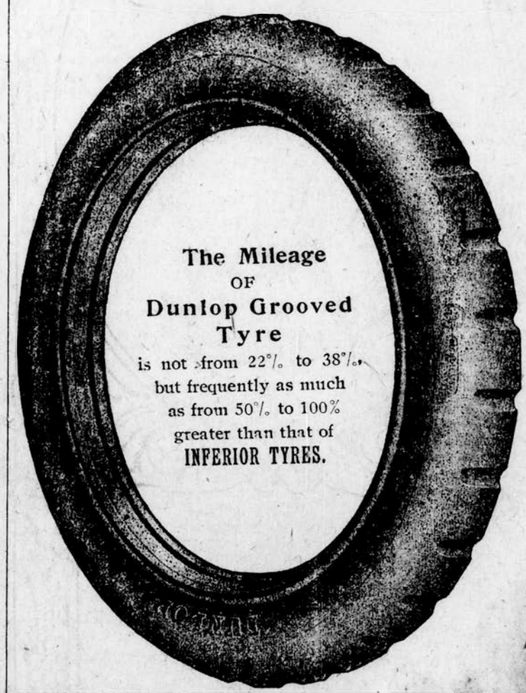

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